

LETTERS

Keep the faith!

Editor:

Please find enclosed a cheque to cover the cost of my subscription to your invaluable magazine, which I enjoy immensely.

I am truly grateful for the genuine Christian spirit... Keep the faith, gentlemen!

Mrs. R.A. Soutar
Edmonton

Good examples

Editor:

I would like to comment on your article on physical education [ER, Sept. 9].

Some concerned mothers are angry because physical education is compulsory in school; they are worried about injuries obtained during class. I find it hard to believe that there are people who would make such bold statements to the public without further information provided. Was the child climbing the rope as he was instructed? What did the diabetic girl die from — did she drown or did she die from her diabetes? Exactly what are the capabilities of the asthmatic child — was there a doctor's note sent to the teacher? If not, then the parents are negligent.

Our physical education classes are developed to expose our young people to different activities, not just for the present but for the future. Hopefully, some of their leisure time will be filled with physical activity and they wouldn't have to cope with as much depression and obesity and other physical weaknesses that are so common today.

What is wrong with a well-rounded education? Physical health is as important as the academic courses taught. The purpose of physical education is to teach these children how to keep physically fit, how to enjoy sports of all sorts, the importance of good sportsmanship and fair play, the need for getting along with others and the art of relaxation through physical activity. Not to produce gold medal winners; that's the parents' job.

I'm really surprised that these few complaining mothers haven't heard what poor health Canadians are in. Maybe they should devote some of their energy into finding out how many young people die from heart attacks and obesity each year. Maybe they could get involved in a good exercise program and set a good example for their children, then send them to school with a word of encouragement instead of negative thoughts about physical education.

Children with medical problems should have their family physicians write a letter to the teacher involved to inform him of the child's limitations. If the doctor refuses to do this, then I'm sure there are not limitations other than those in the mother's head.

Naturally, there will be injuries in the school gymnasium. Compared to the number of children in school a year, I'm sure these injuries are few and the best care is given. No one seems to get excited about the injuries and deaths that occur in the community soccer and hockey games. There are also a great number of serious injuries occurring at home during games. Physical education teaches the children the safe way to participate in games.

I wonder what these women will do when their child comes home from school moaning and groaning because he doesn't like arithmetic and science. Will they have that removed from the school system, too?

I hope my children develop strong healthy minds and bodies. If that means they have to work hard and cooperate with a teacher who is concerned enough to do a good job and push a little bit, then they will do it, and with a smile and a little push from home. They are taught at home that work is a way of life and that teachers are there to help them. Parents should realize that kids are looking for the easy way for them, chances are they will grow from lazy children to useless adults, not contributing anything to this world.

Many thanks to Dr. Hohol and his department for their hard work and determination put forth for our young people.

Helen Tomm
Edmonton

A superb job

Editor:

I enjoy your magazine. You have done a superb job of exposing the *Edmonton Journal* and the city's electronic media and their smug, complacent, couldn't-give-a-damn attitudes. But one persistent error appearing on your pages has increasingly irritated me. Bob Clark spells his name that way and not Clarke. Moreover, he is Social Credit house leader, not opposition leader, as I'm sure Werner Schmidt could tell you. These are the sort of fundamental errors that do your publication no credit.

Gary E. Park
Edmonton

SAINT JOHNS EDMONTON REPORT

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INDEX

COVER STORY	17
The People	1
The Schools	9
The Government	13
The Economy	21
The Faith	23

Back Cover: This shepherd's wagon was used in 1896 to bring settlers into southern Alberta. (Photo courtesy of the Provincial Museum's human history section)

THE PEOPLE

MELTING POT Norwood Community Centre seeking expanded services

Allen Wilcke, executive director of Norwood Community Service Centre, wants more money — \$30,810 more, to be exact — from Preventive Social Services (PSS) in 1975-76. He's not greedy, he just wants the centre to be able to augment its programming to keep up with a changing community and times. "We have to grow and adapt to new circumstances if we are to continue to do the excellent job we have in the past eight years," Mr. Wilcke said last week. His 1975-76 budget calls for \$78,210 — \$77,410 from the PSS and



CHECKING THE OVEN
At Norwood Centre.

\$800 from community support. The 1974-75 budget is \$49,200 and includes \$46,600 from the PSS, \$800 from community support and \$1,800 from renting the upstairs of the centre's building at 11548 95A Street.

Mr. Wilcke declared explicitly that he isn't put out with the PSS, as "it has done a lot for Alberta, is flexible and does not tell us how to spend the money it gives us." "The PSS provides money for communities to help people to improve themselves, but more money needs to be spent before people get into trouble, like going to jail, being put on probation or getting a divorce," Mr. Wilcke maintains. "We could have a happier people and a better society." The centre had its inception in 1966 as the Readiness Centre for a head start program in 1966 for 15 5-year-olds and over the years has spread out its activities to encompass needs and wants of all

ages, from nursery toddlers to senior citizens.

The first change Mr. Wilcke wants to innovate is to convert the upstairs that is now being rented into the Drop In Centre, where children and young people, from 6 to 16, can come to rap and listen to the stereo. "We will need a YOR (youth outreach worker), and that will mean another salary of around \$10,000 a year," Mr. Wilcke said. The centre dropped its youth program last summer when \$2,000 was lopped from its budget by the PSS and then concentrated its efforts on getting the city department of parks and recreation to develop youth activities. "The city came through," Mr. Wilcke continued, "and the centre's policy board (50 per cent community people, 30 per cent resource personnel from all over Edmonton and 20 per cent other interested parties) felt we should play a liaison role and voted \$650 for the salary of a YOR (Wayne Symorzon, a teacher in the public schools). The flyers sent home from school didn't do the job of getting the youngsters out, so Mr. Symorzon talked to parents and children, from 4 or 6 to 16, about the programs and day camp at Kinard Park. He was fantastically successful. In one week he raised the attendance from two on Monday to 19 on Tuesday. You need that personal touch. That's where we come in. It's up to us to provide access, like transportation, to these city-sponsored programs."

The centre originally came into being because too many youngsters in the Norwood Community were not prepared for the first grade. The Junior League and National Council of Jewish Women assisted the Readiness Centre until the program got off the ground. Today, there are school programs for two age groups, 3½ to 4½ and 4½ to 5½. Except when referred by other agencies, classes serve children only within the Norwood Community (111 Avenue on the south, 118 Avenue on the north, east to 90 Street and west to 101 Street). Teachers are Thelma Woren, who is in charge of the younger group and has been at the centre for eight years, first as a volunteer and then a teacher's assistant, and Darlene Murray, who is in her third year of teaching and is the wife of a RCMP. From one to three parents work with teachers in each class session. "Parents are not there for clean-up duties but to assist the teachers," Mr. Wilcke emphasized. "Professional competency alone isn't enough. Parents and teachers work as teams. If teachers can't work and are at odds with parents, they can't make it in our school." Working with Mrs.

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EDMONTON REPORT.

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Woren and Mrs. Murray are Marj Ansley, a new volunteer, and Chris Kofin, a student in early childhood education at Grant MacEwan College. She will be doing her student teaching there until Christmas. Last year, Mr. Wilcke spent a half-day every day with the children but is sorry that this year he won't be able to devote that much time. "I really enjoyed it and it was good for the youngsters to have a man around," Mr. Wilcke explained. "Some of these youngsters come from broken homes and need the male image in their life."

Like Norwood Community, classrooms are melting pots. Some children cannot speak English when they start to school. "Our teachers do not speak a second language nor do they make any effort to find someone else to communicate with children in their native languages," Mr. Wilcke said. "It doesn't take long for the children to pick up English. Sometimes we get a child who is in a unique position, like the little Cree girl who thinks her name is Roselind. She came off of a reservation, doesn't know how old she is, who her parents are and doesn't speak English. She is living in a foster home and was placed with the 3½-to-4½-year-olds because of Randy, 'her new brother.' Last year we had two Italian girls who were cousins. One could but wouldn't speak English and was dominated by the other. This year they have been separated and the domineering one is attending a public school kindergarten."

Classes are held in rented quarters in the Norwood United Church across the street from the centre. Children have fun while learning. The first thing they learn is to recognize their own names through name tags and their names on

cubby holes where they keep their coats, rubbers, and other belongings. Children are taught their addresses and telephone numbers in case they get lost. Field trips are big events in their lives. Charles McIlwrath, a retired teacher and bus driver, picks up the children and returns them home from classes every day.

The centre decided to go into senior citizens' programs after a survey was made of the neighborhood to determine what kinds of activities the people wanted. "We learned that the big complaint of senior citizens was they had nothing to do," Mr. Wilcke said. "Now they go on field trips, play bingo and whist two or three times a month and hold a Christmas potluck supper. They are a very lively group (35 persons) and being squeezed in our limited facilities. We are going to try to arrange to rent bigger quarters for them at the Norwood United Church."

Another project is the nursery program. Every Tuesday and Thursday, mothers may leave their toddlers from 9:10 to 11:15 a.m. in the basement of the church. Wednesday is mother's day out and children are cared for from 1:15 to 3:30 p.m. while mothers attend to their business or go shopping. Volunteers conducting this program are Marilen Pytel, Margaret Owen and Pat White. Like all of the other centre's programs, this is free.

The centre realized that mothers needed some socializing so arranged activities for them. This group developed into the Thursday Morning Ladies, a formal group with its own officers. They go on field trips, occasionally have a speaker at their meetings and hold coffees. The centre

offers crafts classes every Tuesday and Thursday from 9 to 11:15 a.m. The date for evening crafts class has not been determined.

Mr. Wilcke wants three more things. One, a day care center for working mothers is desperately needed, he said. The lack of playground facilities is holding it up. It has been only recently that the city closed off a portion of the street between the centre and church for a playground. Two, he wants a building that is big enough to house all of the centre's activities. "Not necessarily a new building but maybe one belonging to the city," he said. "We are renting this house." Three, he is most anxious that Norwood Community be included in the Neighborhood Improvement Program and plans to make an appearance in October or November before the city council to ask that it be given top priority.

Besides needing money for programs, the centre has a problem with salaries. "We should be constantly upgrading salaries as they need to be competitive with those of the public school system, other governmental agencies and business," Wilcke declared. "I am convinced that, if we are to do the job, we have to get and retain good personnel. Some people use us for contacts and stepping stones and then go on to bigger and better things. This centre is important because it is the contact point with people. If the field work is not successful, money spent by the downtown bureaucracy in offices is wasted."

Wilcke has high hopes that the services of Brenda Hamilton, a social worker with Edmonton Social Services which is a part of the PSS, will be increased from a half to a full day a week this fall. She is responsible directly to Mr. Wilcke while at the centre. He can send her out to anyone needing help. People need not be on welfare to receive this assistance. "She has been a big help to us in referrals, as she knows how to get things done," Mr. Wilcke pointed out.

The high rate of inflation is another factor in the necessity for a bigger budget. Some items the centre uses have doubled in price, and during the last quarter the rate of inflation was 14.5 on the average, according to Wilcke. The centre has been hit hard by the increase in prices of paper products, glue, paint and sugar (for cookies).

Mr. Wilcke has an unusual background for someone in the social services field but he thinks it's "the right one" for operating the centre. He formerly was minister of the First Baptist Church of Leduc, got his B.A. degree at the university of Minnesota, did graduate social work at Emory University in Atlanta, Ga., and received his master's



YOUNGSTERS ENJOY MOTHER'S DAY OUT
Another free centre program

degree at the North American Baptist Seminary in Sioux Falls, S.D. Born in Olds, Alberta, he went to the USA when he was 9 months old. He elected to come to Leduc when he was offered the choice between a church there and one in Oklahoma. Besides, he wanted to study the classics (Greek was his major) at the University of Alberta.

Mr. Wilcke used to be concerned because the centre's newsletters reached only 200 out of the 2,000 homes in Norwood Community but is happy about the Norwood News which is published every other month by Norwood Improvement Association. It is sent to all 2,000 homes. "We leave the politics and agitating to the association and provide only the expertise in publishing the newspaper," Mr. Wilcke said. "We help with production, selling ads, writing stories and the like, but provide no money. In return we get two full pages for news of our activities."

Members of the board of directors represent a cross-section of society and include Shirley Smith, a former resident and the mother of six children, chairman; Wendy Stalker, a member of the association's board of directors, vice-chairman; Florence Wright, a foster parent, treasurer; Isabel Goldlight, secretary; Larry Healy, district representative for the city department of parks and recreation, who works for the centre on his own time; Leigh Davies, educational psychologist for the public schools; Jim Davies, a member of the Bureau of Child Studies of Edmonton and the public school board; Chris Fairbrother, director of volunteers at the Action Center; Marilyn Handmarch, Primrose Place Day Care Center supervisor, who has received her master's degree in early childhood education from the U of A; Megan Jackson, head librarian at the Sprucewood branch; and Oelivia Chasse, immediate past chairman.

SCIENCE

Medical photographer here one of 20 in whole Canada

Being mixed up by the words "pears" and "peas" indirectly launched Karl Liesner, head of the medical audio-visual communications department at the Dr. W. W. Cross Cancer Institute, into a career as a medical photographer. In 1953 the only job Mr. Liesner, then a 23-year-old immigrant from Germany, could get was in the supply room at the old Misericordia Hospital. One day he was told, "Karl, we have to find another job for you. The chef was upset when you brought him pears instead of peas." In those days Liesner walked around with a dictionary, as his knowledge of English was limited, to say the least. His whole life changed when he met a



PHOTOGRAPHER LIESNER

One of the best.

middle-aged doctor in the elevator. "How would you like a job as a medical photographer?" asked the man in the white coat. "I told him I would think it over," Liesner recalled last week. "I sent to Germany for books and journals and decided to give it a try."

A medical photographer plays important roles in education and communications, according to Mr. Liesner, who is recognized as one of the top men in this field in North America. He is No. 188 out of 208 to be certified by the Biological Photographic Association (BPA), the only one in Edmonton (1967) to receive this certification, one of two in the Province of Alberta (the other one is Boyd Waddell, Calgary, who is No. 30) and one of 20 in all Canada. Certification requires 10 years of experience, proof of audio-visual (graphics, etc.) and photographic skills and passing a stiff examination. He is also a member of the New York Institute of Photography and Alberta Medical and Biological Photographers Association.

When the cancer institute stages symposiums and lectures for the area medical profession, it is Mr. Liesner's job to get together the audio-visual materials, photographs and displays. The recent lecture for Edmonton-based doctors and medical students featured Dr. William Staubitz, immediate past president of the Canadian Urological Association, professor and chairman of urology at the State University at Buffalo, N.Y., and chairman of the Edward J. Meyer Memorial Buffalo General and Children's Hospital.

"Eventually it is the patient who benefits from medical photography,"

Mr. Liesner continued. "Doctors gain new knowledge from lectures and medical journals in which articles are illustrated with graphics and photographs. These illustrations augment communication between the scientific communities throughout the world. Photography plays an important part in in-hospital treatment, especially for cancers. An example of this is the outlining of the specific area to be treated by X-ray on the photograph. Libraries of photographs are available to doctors and medical students seeking more knowledge on specific cases and diseases. Photographs are invaluable in recording progress in treatment and regression of diseases. Mr. Liesner made it clear that "at all times patients' privacy is protected, as no names, only coded numbers, appear on photographs."

"While medical photography is one of the youngest recognized professions, medical illustrations go back to the Cro-Magnon man (drawings have been found in French caves)," he said. "An English doctor used a box with a hole in it (*camera obscura*) to photograph bodies of criminals who had been hanged in the Middle Ages."

Medical photography was fairly new in Edmonton when Mr. Liesner got started at Misericordia Hospital. It had been in use for a year or two at the Royal Alexandra and University of Alberta Faculty of Medicine Hospitals. Medical photography was new to Mr. Liesner, but a camera was no stranger. In Germany, he and his father took pictures and did their own developing and printing. At Misericordia, he continued to study journals and books published in Europe and North America but "there were no schools for biological photography." Neither was it recognized as a profession. In 1931, 28 scientific photographers founded the BPA at Yale University, giving medical photographers a solid foundation upon which they have built a recognized profession. The BPA meets annually and gives awards for outstanding work in the field. At the convention in Houston, Texas, Mr. Liesner won second place for his print in photomicrography of a rare parasitic disease that is only found in humans who are in contact with animals. "The print has never been returned to me but has remained on a travelling exhibit," he said. The Rochester Institute of Technology in New York is the only institution that offers a B.Sc. degree in biomedical photography.

Another example of the importance that medical photography has gained is the fact that when the Misericordia Hospital was built in 1963, Mr. Liesner was consulted all the way on what he

wanted in the way of a laboratory. He went to the cancer institute in 1968. Hospital equipment is sophisticated today. With photomicrographic cameras, nothing is too small to photograph and magnification to 1,600 times is practical. In macrophotography, reproductions can be made from one-to-one to 30.

Camera buffs who think the Leica was developed for them couldn't be more wrong. About 1923, doctors and scientists went to a German microscope company and said they would like to have some way of recording what they saw. Thus the Leica camera was born, according to Mr. Liesner. "Then others discovered what a good camera it is for all kinds of photography."

And, does Mr. Liesner photograph the non-medical world around him in his spare time? "No," he said. "I would love to do so but there is the time element. My job at the institute is not an 8-to-5 one, so I am at the institute most of the daylight hours. There are so few hours on Saturdays and Sundays. Then, too, I have to keep up on my profession in scientific journals and books."

THERAPY

Parents Anonymous helps fathers, mothers to cope

"Mom, why are you going to that place again?" the little boys asked. "Do I scream at you as much as I used to?" the mother queried. "No," they replied. She got another "no" when she asked, "Do I spank you as often as I used to?" This was Holly speaking to her three sons — aged 7, 4 and 2. "That's why I go to that place." "That place" is the meeting of Parents Anonymous (PA) every Monday at 7:30 p.m. in the Canadian Mental Health Association building, 10711 107 Avenue. Holly is but one parent who is seeking help before she does something she will regret the rest of her life, and she is getting this help from PA, according to Kent Taylor, a social worker for Edmonton Social Services, who is the group's coordinator.

Holly first sought help when bruises remained from a spanking on the bottom of her youngest boy. She showed the bruises to her welfare worker, who referred her to PA when she said, "I need help before I really hurt my children."

"It takes courage to seek help," Holly continued. "Many parents are afraid they will lose their children if they look for help. Don't misunderstand — we love our children very much but sometimes problems and frustrations become too much and we take it out on our kids." Holly has gone out on the speakers' circuit for PA, appearing on radio and meetings of other groups. "I'll

argue with anyone who says PA does not help," she stated emphatically. "It does help if you want help." Sometimes it is necessary for children and their parents to be separated for awhile so that they will have time to explore each other and bring back something to form a more meaningful family relation, according to Holly. "That's why the welfare department will take care of my children for six months."

"Parents need a little attention and nurturing," said Mr. Taylor. "Holly has never had anyone to think of, just Holly." When she was young, she babysat and worked in a boarding house. "They said it would be good for me. I want to find out about me so that I can be really a good mother to my children," she said. Mr. Taylor pointed out, "In separations of parents and children it is necessary for parents to

are not permitted to attend. "Our discussions are very frank on handling children and what is bothering parents. Newcomers get telephone numbers they can call in case of emergency. The hotline telephone number that can be called day or night is Advice, Information and Direction's (AID) 426-3242."

"A lot of parents' frustrations arise because they have no outlets of their own and take them out on their children," said Mrs. Taylor, who assists her husband. "They have never had a chance to explore themselves, and they remain isolated. Isolation only makes problems worse."

Mr. Taylor continued, "A common reaction is, 'I must be a bad mother or else I've a bad baby as it won't stop crying and I can't stand it.' Neither mother nor baby is bad. Nobody ever



THE KENT TAYLORS AND HOLLY (CENTER)
Discussing role of Parents Anonymous.

get help. Otherwise the same situation will exist in the home." PA works on the same principles as Alcoholics Anonymous. "Some parents are seriously troubled people," said Mr. Taylor. "Others feel themselves being driven over the edge. Many are just 'normal,' everyday mothers and fathers who get terribly angry at their children. They need help in calming down and finding better ways to cope than raising their hand or voice to a little child." Most problems involve hyperactive children, colicky babies, slow learners, feeding children and bed-wetters.

The Edmonton Chapter of PA was started 18 months ago. By November or December, Mr. Taylor hopes to have five or six additional groups established. PA meetings are open to all parents who have problems. "We want to get to the potential child abuser before something happens," he said. Observers

told this mother that it can be unnerving when a baby cries, it can be nauseating when a toddler throws up all over the rug and it can be infuriating when a school child won't listen. As a result, she's frightened and ashamed of her own emotions toward her own child, and that makes her even angrier at him. The first step in handing anger and impatience toward children is accepting the fact that these are honest, human and universal feelings."

With the best intentions in the world, parents sometimes create situations that are going to make them angry. Most common occurrences seem to be in relation to meals, toilet training or bedtime. A child lives by what he learns. A mother may say over the phone that her two children have been screaming at each other for an hour. When asked what she has done about it, the common answer is "I yelled for

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them to shut up."

"The way to change is little by little, day by day," say parents in the program. "When you say to yourself, 'I'll never do that again,' you're setting an impossible goal. One slip and you may be too discouraged to try again. Instead, if you're screaming or hitting your child more than you think you should, try waking up tomorrow and saying, 'I won't do it today.' The next day you set yourself the same goal. This way you're aiming at small, achievable goals."

Probably 30 persons have passed through the PA program in the past 18 months. The average attendance is from eight to 10 persons, the ideal size, according to Mr. Taylor. Like any self-help organization, PA needs volunteers. "We need people to help with fund-raising," said Christine Dipinto, a member of the new board of directors. "We also want babysitters, family aides (they will be trained as lay therapists), people for speaking tours and others to help us with advertising and publicity."

Other members of the board of directors include Staff Sgt. Joe Poss, Edmonton Police Department; Gweneth Pollit, a family counselor with the Province of Alberta; Larry Boddy, a lawyer; Kit Gilles and Bruce Walker, Guidance Clinic; Aldina Piche, Tansi (Native Outreach); Holly and Grace, PA; Mrs. Taylor; Christine Miller, Edmonton Social Services; Dr. Brenda Schmidt, a pediatrician; Carol Karitsamri, assistant volunteer coordinator; and Myrna Hamilton, Canadian Mental Health Association.

ADDICTION

In fight against alcoholism, Indians seek 'given' heritage

AN INDIAN'S PRAYER

Oh Father,
Whose voice I hear in the winds and
Whose breath gives life to the world,
Hear me.
I am a man before you, one of your
many children.
I am small and weak.
I need your strength and wisdom.
Let me walk in beauty and
Make my eyes ever behold the red and
purple sunsets.
Make my hands respect the things you
have made,
My ears sharp to hear your voice.
Make me wise so that I may know the
things
You have taught my people —
The lessons you have hidden in every
leaf and rock.
I seek strength, Father,
Not to be superior to my brothers,
But to be able to fight my worst enemy,
MYSELF.



COORDINATOR SHIRT

Key element missing.

*Make me ever ready to come to you
With clean hands and straight eye, so
that
When life fades as the fading sunset,
My spirit may come to you without
shame.*

Tom Whitecloud, II, M.D.
Chippewa
1914-1972
Founding Member, Association of
American Indian Physicians, Inc.

And that, says Eric Shirt, is the crux of the Indian alcohol problem. Before the white man plundered his way into Indian territory and the redman became North America's exception rather than its rule, life itself was spiritual. Every buffalo hunt, dance and change of season was an act of or in worship to the Great, all pervading Spirit. Any Indian's recovery from affliction, whether social, physical or spiritual, was a recovery of the whole man and entirely dependent on his relationship with the Great Spirit. Mr. Shirt, the project co-ordinator for the Nechi Institute on Drug Abuse, says alcoholism among Indians has reached the epidemic proportions it has because that key element is missing in the government-funded, government-run, white-staffed alcohol treatment clinics. They can only dream, he says, of the 46 per cent success record of Poundmaker Lodge.

The government-funded, Indian-run, Indian-staffed treatment rehabilitation centre, now located in newly dedicated but still temporary facilities near St. Albert, has a difficult clientele. The average education level is grade 5, most have no jobs, 50 per cent receive no public assistance, the majority are divorced, separated or have no family and most have been in jail an average of nine times. Nearly one out of two people

who sought help there are now sober and most have jobs. Such success excites the 27-year-old dynamo of the Cree Nation, himself a former slave to alcohol who watched his grandfather and brother die from their addiction. During the last year, he has worked excruciating hours to free his drunken Indian brothers.

August was a typical month for the tall, lank and sensitive Mr. Shirt. Aug. 4 began a three-week training seminar at the Jasper Place Campus of Grant MacEwan Community College in which 24 Indian counselors from across the province met to hear powerful leaders like Robert Moore, executive director of the American Indian Commission on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse, and Frank Clarke, M.D., president of the Association of American Indian Physicians, Inc. On Aug. 23, a giant Edmonton Indian Days powwow kicked off the grand opening of the new Poundmaker Lodge which can handle over twice its former clientele (21 in-patients and 10 to 15 out-patients). Three days later, the powwow ended (with guests from Oklahoma and California), and the first Indian Summer School on Alcohol and Drugs began at the lodge. About 80 students from the Yukon, Montana, Ontario, Northwest Territory, British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Alberta paid the \$55 registration fee, taking a week of subjects such as "Alcoholism in Industry," "Counseling Skills — One to One," "Detox Centre — Hobbema," "Recreation and Alcoholism" and "Culture — Indian Way of Life."

Nor does the future promise respite for the man who has spread himself thin but not transparent. Poundmaker, nechi, the Native Action Committee of Alberta and the all-inclusive Alberta Native Federation of Alcohol and Drug Programs receive much of his time. Yet his expertise is also in demand elsewhere. Late last week, Mr. Shirt flew to Ontario for a three-day training seminar. And he has accepted a request from Washington, D.C., to make a presentation at the International Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse in San Francisco in December for the World Health Organization.

"This whole native alcohol program is brand spanking new," says Mr. Shirt. "The ANFADP tries to supply the trainers for all the programs, if wanted. Say there is a staff member out at the Hobbema Detox centre whose know-how is needed at Poundmaker. We'll put them together." Because the business of putting booze-battered lives back together takes precedence in his and his co-workers' lives, Mr. Shirt works nearly non-stop to wipe out the trite, but still cutting question, "Why don't you Indians do something for yourselves?"

"Every year the Indian Affairs Department's Indian Health Services budget is raised 20 per cent, but Indian alcoholism rises right along with it. Why? Because the Indian people are being helped to death. I think if you took half the helping people out of the city, half of the alcoholic and drug addicts would get well. They concentrate on the problem and its symptoms rather than on the person with the problem. The government should invest in Indian-run programs. This year all of the Indian programs have spent less than \$200,000. We'd like to save the government a job and do it ourselves and save many welfare dollars by getting these people back into production."

Indians don't enjoy getting drunk, Mr. Shirt asserts. It's no more fun for them to go to jail, wander outside in the cold, have their kids taken away, lose their jobs or wake up in their own vomit than it is for a white man. "Alcohol is a spiritual trip," he says. "But for an Indian the cure is not in Lutheranism or Roman Catholicism but in the ancient ways that they can relate to." He quotes Enoch Band chief Robert Smallboy: "All people were placed in different areas and different families by the Great Spirit and given different things. The Indian has his given language, ceremonies and way of life, and the non-Indian his. Our task is to respect those 'givens.' To say one 'given' is better than another 'given' is to be disrespectful to your own 'given.'"

It is the Indian "given" that Mr. Shirt prays the government will fund and allow to cure the Indian alcoholic. He does not wish to offend, but perhaps the white man might consider his spiritual "given" as the missing link resulting in the dismal success ratio in the treatment of his alcoholics. A Xeroxed statement on the wall of Parlor C, Corona Hotel, headquarters of Nechi, puts it straight:

*Today I will form new habits
I will greet this day with love in my heart
I will persist until I succeed
I am God's miracle
I will live this day as if it were my last
Today I will be master of my emotions
I will laugh at the world
Today I will multiply my value a hundredfold
I will seek God's guidance
I will act now*

CULTURE

Library, art gallery take wares directly to people

The old saying, "If Mahomet won't go to the mountain, the mountain must come to Mahomet," was extended slightly to include libraries and art gal-

leries last week. The idea was to make people more aware of the facilities available by taking book and art exhibits to them. The first test centre had a three-day run at Bonnie Doon Shopping Mall two weeks ago, and if the results reported last week are anything to go by, the idea might be a success.

For the library, a traveling exhibit is a new idea. For Edmonton's art gallery, it isn't. But the two have never combined their efforts before, and if the number of people stopping at future booths is anything like the number that stopped at Bonnie Doon, then it may be awhile before they part company. The staff at the exhibit figure there were at least 1,500 enquiries over the 11-hour period it was open.

There is a library already at Bonnie Doon on the parking lot. The problem is that many people don't know it's there. First, it's called the Idylwylde Branch, and few persons associate that name with the place they do their weekly shopping. Second, it's off in a corner of the parking lot, with no signs on the mall or on the outside of the library. Circulation at that branch is very low and it was thought that the publicity would do a bit of good. People stopped, browsed, asked questions, picked up the art gallery's handouts and generally showed an interest. Of that number, 24 registered and 184 books were circulated from the library. This compares with 12 registrations and 550 books at the branch across the parking lot.

The whole idea," explains Brian Dale, chief librarian for the City of Edmonton, "is to get the library out on the street. Once or twice a year we will visit as many shopping centres as will have us and try and get people to register, take out or return books. Shopping centres want exhibits that will interest the public, and art and books do. We want the publicity. By joining with the art gallery, we can get people who are interested in art to take a look at some



LIBRARY'S DALE
A new combination.

books and people who come for the books to take an interest in art."

Ron Andersson, of the Edmonton Art Gallery's extension department, sees the advantages in the same light. The gallery, however, had already been into a number of malls on its own with considerable success. "We have geared our exhibits along an educational line. We have a series of them, each with its own catalogue describing the paintings, various methods of achieving the effects demonstrated and the history of the techniques. There is one on watercolors, another on landscapes and so on. But our best indication that we are reaching people by taking the art gallery out of the building and to the people came from our Fort Edmonton exhibit. We had one there for a month, describing in painted detail the history of the City of Edmonton. There was a tremendous turn-out for that . . . something in the neighborhood of 2,400 people. And then, by comparing the guest book there with the guest book here at the gallery, we discovered that a lot of the visitors to the Fort Edmonton exhibit have since come to the gallery. This is the whole idea behind sending these displays out, and if being with library helps, then we are all for it."

The plazas that both Mr. Dale and Mr. Andersson would like to see involved in this venture are Bonnie Doon, Capilano, Centennial, Dickinsfield, Kensington, Londonderry, MacCauley, Northgate, Southgate and Westmount. Although they have not all been approached yet, Mr. Dale is sure they will agree. The art gallery had a personal fiasco at Meadowlark recently, when the display was not in a good area and the mall was being renovated. Mr. Andersson would like to eventually approach Edmonton Centre, in spite of the fact the gallery is only a block away and the library about the same distance. "The very fact that it is close to the gallery is to our advantage. People really don't know where it is, even



GALLERY'S ANDERSSON
Notes advantages.

those living in the city's core. By being in Edmonton Centre, we could try to get people to make that quick walk across the square and visit us the same day."

TRAINING

Nursing association pledges continued quality of service

People in Alberta can relax — there will be no disruption of hospital care nor will the quality of nursing be strained during transfer of diploma hospital schools of nursing to community colleges. There will be no cut-off date of services and care of patients. No date for the change has been set. In fact, it will be hospital care as usual. This was the underlying message at the press conference of the Edmonton-based Alberta Association of Registered Nurses last week. Officials of the AARN — Judy Prowse, president; Helen Sabin, executive director; and Brenda Steed, information officer — were cool, calm and collected in fielding questions when accused by some news media representatives of "trying to flim-flam the press by issuing a statement that was a re-run from the May 10, 1974, press conference."

That was when all the fuss and furor started with the policy statement of James Foster, minister of advanced education. Mr. Foster declared, "Preparation of health manpower is to become the responsibility of the department of health and social development, Alberta Hospital Services Commission, department of manpower and labor and appropriate agencies and associations to ensure that educational training programs are adequate to meet the needs of the people of Alberta."

Since the issuance of Mr. Foster's policy statement, people have become alarmed about what will happen during the transition, according to Miss Prowse. Much of this confusion has resulted from statements by various parties in the news media, she pointed out. She declined to say whether the AARN has been hounded or hassled by a volume of telephone calls. When pressed again for new information instead of the statement in officialese handed out at the conference, Miss Steed said the association was not there to make flamboyant statements but to assure the public that hospitals would not be closed down and the number of registered nurses would not be cut. Too, along with other interested parties, the AARN will play important roles in developing the mechanism for the transfer of hospital schools of nursing to the community colleges.

Miss Prowse denied that the association is unhappy with delay in development of a plan for a smooth transfer.

"We are satisfied with progress," she stated. "We would rather delay implementation of the plan and be assured that there will be safeguards to insure the high standards of the nursing profession continuing and the training of enough nurses to meet the health care needs of Alberta." Miss Prowse said there are six hospital and five community college diploma schools of nursing in Alberta. In addition, there is the baccalaureate program on the university level. Miss Prowse said the AARN is interested in seeing the best system of nurses' training inaugurated and continued and does not want Alberta's high professional standards lowered. She categorically denied that there is a shortage of registered nurses in Alberta hospitals at the present time.

The association spokesmen acknowledged the fact that "some hospitals do

number of nursing students admitted to diploma schools of nursing in community colleges, as the amount of money they (the colleges) receive is based on enrollment and nursing training is expensive. She added a financial fact of education, "But then we are always involved in departmental competition for money. This is true even in hospitals." As for the AARN, the real issue is the continuance of Alberta's high standards of nursing training and not being either for or against the transfer to the jurisdiction of the general educational system of the department of advanced education. The association wants to be sure that there will be watchdogs to guard the standards. Spokeswomen for the nurses emphasized that they had no quarrel with the government's treatment of them. "No one has said standards are in jeopardy nor has anyone



NURSES STEED AND PROWSE
Hospital care as usual.

not want to give up control of their schools of nursing to colleges." Miss Prowse pooh-poohed the main reason for this was "the hospitals would lose a good source of cheap labor — student nurses." Hospital schools of nursing are changing," she explained. "Because of new curriculum developments, student nurses are not a reliable source of labor nor are they available on a continuity of a day-to-day basis." She added that the AARN had no quarrel with the hospital association. Miss Prowse made it very clear that the AARN is concerned about special programs, such as the training of nurses' aides. "You can't take the people off of the street and train them to do only one aspect of the job of caring for hospital patients," she stated. "Registered nurses are trained in the total health care routine. These specialized programs scratch a very narrow scope."

The AARN wants to see that standards will be continued to be established by the University Coordinating Council. Mrs. Sabin admitted that there possibly could be a cutting back on the

made any threats," they said.

As for nursing students not having any place to get experience other than classrooms and books, people can relax on this score, too, she said, as there will always be hospitals. "Hospital health agencies are always innovative in the preparation of nurses and offer a high component of service," Miss Prowse emphasized. "Student nurses will not be removed from the hospitals."

JUDICIARY

Alberta said copping out in investigating corruption

By implication, Lord Denning, one of the foremost jurists in the English-speaking world, said the provincial government of Alberta had copped-out and evaded its responsibility in investigation of corruption by means of the judicial inquiry. The government of Alberta decided the principals in three alleged acts of corruption could not receive a fair trial in the courts because of the amount of adverse publicity in

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newspapers and on radio and television. (One, accused of receiving \$150,000 illegally, took cover under the Evidence Act.) Britain's master of the rolls, Lord Denning, who visited the University of Alberta last week, presides over the English Court of Appeal. Ever conscious of a person's right to receive a fair trial in court, Lord Denning suggested that the judicial inquiries could have been carried out *in camera* (when information is not made public and thus does not prejudice a fair trial afterwards). The distinguished jurist used the *in camera* procedure in the Profumo, Mynda Rice-Davies and Christine Keeler case, his most famous.

"The English have nothing like American legislative committees, and Parliament stopped investigating cases 200 years ago," Lord Denning said when asked if there were any other way the Alberta investigations could have been handled. This question brought up subjects very much in the news — Watergate and freedom of the press. Lord Denning did not see how a Watergate could happen under a parliamentary system of government. "No government leader in the world has the power of the President of the United States," he stated. Then again there are the differences in concepts of freedom of the press in America and England. "I doubt very much that the two reporters on the Washington Post could have done their news investigation and exposed it in England as they did in the United States. In the U.S., freedom of speech is guaranteed by the constitution and the news media have greater freedom to speak and comment," Lord Denning continued. "In the U.S. there is too much freedom of the press, and in England and Canada it is too restrictive."

Lord Denning, who is famous in England for making the law more reasonable by sweeping away technical

rules which stand in the way of justice, ruled in favor of the London *Sunday Times* when it commented on the case against the drug firm that manufactured thalidomide, the tranquilizer which caused many pregnant women to give birth to malformed babies. The suit had been filed in 1962 and was still around (supported by promises, promises) in 1972. "I thought it was in support of the public interest with its (*London Sunday Times*) comments," Lord Denning declared. "The House of Lords overruled me." Lord Denning, who was made a life peer in 1957, resigned his seat because "the House of Lords rules on an average of 30 cases a year, whereas I preside over at least 150."

"I feel I have more influence on the development of the law in the Court of Appeal," he added. Great Britain has appointed a royal commission to investigate the present state of freedom of the press and laws on contempt of court and libel. The latter two make it a crime for British newspapers to print pre-trial information.

"The British cannot continue to use the gagging writ to silence the press," Lord Denning declared. "Nor can they use the bringing of a libel action with the intention of keeping newspapers silent. In addition to studying the extension of the scope of fair comment, the commission will look into the rights of and infringement on privacy."

Lord Denning believes there is more corruption in government today than at any other time in history because of the abundance of money and opportunities. He also holds, "We are living in times when respect for the law has not been so threatened in hundreds of years. Civilization is based on laws; laws are not just a set of rules. They have to be just and reasonable, justly administered and adhered to by the majority of the people in the free world." The jurist didn't pull any punches when he laid the blame for disrespect of the law upon the legal profession. "Bent lawyers are ready to support the accused in a wrong way." He referred to justice as "the soul of man," and asked people to remember what was asked nearly 2,000 years ago: "What profits a man who gains the whole world and loses his own soul?"

Referring to the U.S., Lord Denning stated: "The rule of law is more imperiled by your neighboring country. All power tends to corrupt. In the U.S. we had a President who claimed to be above the law. In English history we had something relevant when James I claimed the right to try cases by himself because of the divine right of kings." The jurist lauded the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court which forced ex-President Nixon to turn over the

tapes. "Here we have a President of the U.S. with an overwhelming ambition, who sought election for a second term and recorded his words and deeds on tape, but couldn't remember everything he had recorded and sought to withhold the tapes through executive privilege. In 1942 we settled there was no such thing as crown privilege in England. Judges are capable of looking at material and determining if it's privileged."

As for President Ford pardoning Mr. Nixon before he was ever charged, Lord Denning said it couldn't have happened in England. "We had a civil war when James II tried dispensing with laws. The pardon (of Nixon) would have been less offensive if given after the facts had been ascertained and guilt or innocence established. The pardoning of the principal raised the question of equal justice for all under the law."

"Whether they like it or not, judges are making and laying down law in interpretations of laws and making decisions," Lord Denning emphasized. "Every new decision adds a new dimension to common law. It is pure fiction for a judge to say he has never made law."

A legal scholar and innovator, Lord Denning's efforts at legal reform spring from a thorough understanding of the law, pointed out Prof. G.H.L. Fridman, dean of the U of A law faculty. Lord Denning thinks the greatest law reform in recent years in England is legal aid. "Every person in a criminal or civil case now can have the most eminent counsel available," he explained. "No longer can people reproach the government by saying there's one law for the rich and one for the poor. It's been wonderful for people."

In an aside, the jurist — who has quite a sense of humor — added, "And more wonderful for the legal profession."

He admitted that sometimes mountains have been made out of molehills by bringing in all this top-flight legal talent. He cited a brawl in a pub that could have been handled as a minor charge of assault with participants being put on probation. As it turned out, the trial lasted 3½ days, cost 5,000 pounds, and all (except one person who was fined 100 pounds on appeal) were acquitted. In the field of family law, Lord Denning is associated with the origination of the principle that a deserted wife has a right to remain in the family home.

The jurist's appearance on television in Edmonton was his first. Jocularly he explained the reason: "For one reason or another, we (judges) never started it. Besides, we don't want to be asked questions that embarrass us."



JURIST DENNING
How much freedom?

THE SCHOOLS

UNIVERSITY Chancellor's mace symbolizes power through cooperation

It began with all the pageantry of a 16th Century knighting. A long procession of berobed figures walked solemnly down the aisles of Jubilee Auditorium to the platform and took their places. Among those on stage were four men as different in background as they were in manner. One, a prominent chemist, researcher and one time post doctoral fellow at Harvard University; another, a farmer with little formal education, a student of the "university of the great outdoors" and a leader of the native people in Alberta; the third, a 45-year-old businessman, executive vice-president of Canadian Utilities Limited and graduate of the University of Alberta; and the fourth an ex Edmonton Eskimo, businessman-turned lawyer and the man who led the Conservatives into power in Alberta in 1971. The first was Dr. Harry Emmet Gunning, president of the University of Alberta. The second: Ralph Steinhauer, Alberta's lieutenant governor and official Visitor to the university. The third: Ronald Dalby, new chancellor for the University of Alberta. The fourth: Premier Peter Lougheed.

The scene was the installation last week of Mr. Dalby as 10th chancellor of the University and Dr. Gunning as its eighth president. Pompous and traditional it was, but it marked the beginning of a new era in the history of the university, an "era of accountability." Because for both Dr. Gunning and Mr. Dalby the needs of the institution in 1974 have become abundantly clear. They will focus their efforts on bringing the university to the public and the public to the university, (1) because they need widespread support to survive and (2) because they believe that the university has much to offer the community. Of all the province's resources, they agree, human brain power is perhaps the most abundant yet least developed. And, when the oil and natural gas run out, it is on the imaginations and minds of men and women that Alberta and the world will have to depend. To develop this tremendous potential is the function of the university. This is both Dr. Gunning and Mr. Dalby's message to the public.

In the evening's keynote address, Premier Lougheed discussed the future of Alberta and the role of the university in developing that future. The challenge, he said, is to use the province's resources — mineral, agricul-

tural and human — without depleting them and destroying the environment, to make these resources the basis for a stable economy without destroying individual initiative, and not to be "so cautious and conservative" in trying new ideas. The university, he said, would play an important part in combating the Albertan tendency toward "provincialism and isolation from the rest of the world" and its readiness to "copy the mistakes of



PROCESSION BEGINS
A new era in U of A history

others." For research — especially in the physical sciences, agriculture, and medical fields — he pledged increased government support. "Tonight is a turning point in government-university relations," Mr. Lougheed concluded. "We know we are rich in natural resources, but without talent and brains, these resources are meaningless."

Dr. Gunning and Mr. Lougheed seemed ready to face the challenge and, from all appearances, each man possesses the outlook, openness and ability to communicate required by the task. To build a strong and trusting relationship between the university and the government after years of estrangement, to preserve at the same time a balance between public accountability and intellectual freedom seems to be their common goal.

As president, Dr. Gunning follows in

the path of some remarkable men: Dr. Henry Marshall Tory, who determined in 1908 to build a university, who started with four professors, 45 students and a few rooms in Queen Alexandra School, who built on this base the faculties of arts and sciences, law, applied science, agriculture, dentistry, pharmacy, medicine, and the schools of nursing, commerce and education in the course of his 20 years as president; Dr. Max Wyman, Dr. Gunning's immediate predecessor, who was ushered in on a wave of unprecedented prosperity and major capital expansion only to have the plug pulled.

To Dr. Gunning and Mr. Dalby, the four foot long mace ceremoniously presented the chancellor as a symbol of authority does represent real power. But in 1974, it is not the power of autocracy, but the power of cooperation and mutual support.

OPPORTUNITIES

Dinner at Chateau Lacombe part of tax-paid education

Some people would object to their tax dollars going to elementary school children for dinner at the Chateau Lacombe, but that's part of what's happening in Alberta education today. Last year, the provincial department of education established what it calls the "educational opportunities fund," which allows teachers to develop and implement their own programs on an individual classroom by classroom basis. Last week, Edmonton separate school board trustees heard what their EOF money had gone for last year (the system receives \$20 per elementary student per year, an amount which in 1973-74 totaled about \$300,000).

There were "ethnic studies" at Sacred Heart, where the pupils studied the Italian, native and Ukrainian cultures in their Canadian context. There was "human relations" at St. Bede, where elementary school pupils went swimming with students from the Alberta School for the Deaf and dined with their parents at the Chateau Lacombe (the idea of the program, according to its creator, Mrs. Freida Gruninger, was that if the parents and kids got to know each other, they would love each other.) There was "The Ukelele and You," "Snowshoeing," and even a course in good old basic reading for non English speaking students. The "practical learning centre," where students carve soapstone, bake bread and grow bean plants to complement their regular social studies and religion classes, was another EOF project.

Although some may argue with the content of many of the new programs, teachers, administrators, department officials and students are reportedly happy about the results so far. Why? Because instead of having to respond to the dicta of high administrators regarding curriculum, the teachers are encouraged to develop their own. And a happy teacher, it is reasoned, is a more effective teacher.

The EOF approach, says Harold MacNeil, superintendent of Edmonton Catholic schools, goes a long way to eliminate the rigid red tape in which so much of education is entangled. He contrasts EOF with ECS (early childhood services) which, he says, is "creating a mental block because of its bureaucratic approach." (In order to ensure parental participation in the development of kindergartens, the department has laid down a series of regulations which to many parents are too confusing and complicated to deal with).

The department's three-year-long, \$14.5 million experiment in individual project funding is now entering its second year. Some parents undoubtedly would prefer that their tax money be used to give Johnny remedial reading or math. But that's progress in education.

BUREAUCRACY City passes the buck on schools in subdivisions

In the game of politics, a favorite play is for one level of government to hurl insults at another... provincial officials blame the federal government for usurping authority and municipal officials bemoan the restrictions placed on them by the province... the battle goes on and on. Last week, representatives from Edmonton's city council and members of the public and separate school boards met to discuss school problems in the city's rapid growth areas — particularly Mill Woods. The conclusion they reached was that, yes, Mill Woods and the other subdivisions should have schools. The reason that they don't: provincial regulations restricting school building. A brief should be presented to the minister of education, they concluded, to explain the situation and to request a policy change.

The school problem, simply stated, is that there are not enough schools in these neighborhoods to accommodate the students. Meanwhile, inner-city schools are emptying and closing for lack of students. The department of education reasons that busing is the most economical answer. However, growing contingents of parents (and school trustees) disagree.

Take the case of Mill Woods. When house construction began in 1971, the



TRUSTEE CAMPBELL & ALD. HAYTER
Discussing the future of Mill Woods

Edmonton public school board had provincial authorization to construct a 20 room elementary school (Grace Martin). It was completed by September, 1972. But meanwhile, education minister Lou Hyndman had announced a temporary freeze on all new school construction in the province. There followed a set of regulations requiring that before a new school be built in any particular "zone" of the city, existing schools in that zone had to be 90 per cent full. "Core schools" with attachable portable units were available for subdivisions under certain conditions, but those conditions did not allow for construction of schools until after the influx of families and children to a neighborhood had begun. The result: some families who have been in Mill Woods for two years are only now getting schools (their children have been bused in the interim), and many of the newcomers will have to wait another two years for schools in their neighborhoods.

The City of Edmonton had advertised Mill Woods as a suburban haven for young families and had, in its promotion literature, neatly mapped out the proposed school, park and road sites. Mill Woods residents have begun asking what happened to all the grand plans, and both the city and its school boards are in the embarrassing position of having to explain it. Their explanation: the provincial government.

Particularly distressed are the separate school trustees. The first schools to go up in Mill Woods were public. Because of the lack of separate school facilities, they contend, many separate school supporters are moving to other areas — Sherwood Park, St. Albert and other outlying districts. The

effect, they say, is to put them at an extreme disadvantage in the city's subdivisions.

It was probably not a coincidence that 20 minutes before the Wednesday afternoon meeting between aldermen and school trustees commenced, Edmonton public school board chairman James Falconer received notice from the school buildings board (the provincial body responsible for processing new school requests) that their four-month-old request (which was submitted in desperation, despite the fact that government regulations could not be met) for a junior high school in the Millbourne neighborhood of Mill Woods had been approved. "It's the best news we've heard for almost a



YOUNG BIKER
Where will she go?

year," said Mr. Falconer.

Others were less enthusiastic. Mrs. Edith Rogers, Edmonton public board trustee, stood unflinchingly behind her belief that "the junior high buildings should have been under construction six months ago." Trustee Mrs. Lois Campbell, uncajoled by the announcement, reminded her cohorts that the issue at stake was not just one junior high in one neighborhood, but a principle. "The restrictions placed on education by the provincial government," she asserted, "are a threat to the autonomy of those governing locally."

"City council is with you," Mayor Ivor Dent assured the harried trustees. In fact, a spirit of mutual concern and cooperation prevailed throughout the hour-and-a-half long meeting, disrupted only occasionally by outbursts from public school trustee R. Vernon Johnson, who accused city council of encroaching on school board autonomy. "City hall," he fumed, "has had its hand in our back pocket for years," referring to city caveats on school property. In more dulcet tones, Trustee Falconer raised the question of land allocation for schools, which is under city control. "The city would do well to sit down with school board representatives rather than making unilateral decisions," he said.

Although both Mayor Dent and city commissioner George Hughes balked at the mention of specific grievances aimed at the city, they agreed that the council and school boards should get together and rally forces for some future assault on the provincial government, or at least its school building regulations.

GERMANY

Visiting professor says reunification hopes dim

Dr. Oskar Anweiler has not great hope that East and West Germany ever will be united. "The Soviet Union will not permit reunification as it does not want a strong Germany," Dr. Anweiler explained last week during a visit to the University of Alberta. "Neither do West Germany's allies want this." Today there is no contact between academics in the two Germanies, he noted. The last time West German university professors were permitted to visit their colleagues was in 1968 "during a sort of honeymoon." Now they are allowed to go to East Germany merely as tourists ("You are required to show your university identity card").

A professor in the department of education at Ruhr-Universität Bochum in the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany), Dr. Anweiler recently was elected first vice president of the International Committee for Soviet and East European Studies. *Cultural Poli-*



PORABLES AT GRACE MARTIN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Next target may be provincial government

cies of the Soviet Union is the title of most recent of a long list of books he has written. The last time he tried to visit colleagues in an East German university he was refused admittance. Neither does Dr. Anweiler make any attempt to maintain contacts with colleagues in Czechoslovakia. "We (West German academics) do not want to get them into trouble." As a Westerner, Dr. Anweiler is not optimistic about Russia changing its ways in the ideological fight.

He opened his address on political education in the Soviet Union and East Germany by explaining the difference in educational concepts of Eastern and Western Europe. "In socialist (communist) countries educational systems are connected with political systems expressed in varying degrees of intensity and used to support in the maintenance of existing governments. In the democracies of the West, educational systems remain open, paralleling private interests and changes in conceptions, and not restricted to training in conformity of an existing order." When Lenin established the policy there would be no separation between education and politics in 1918, there were far reaching consequences and political penetration of the whole educational process in Russia. In the Soviet Union political education starts early. Youngsters 10 to 14 years old belong to the Young Pioneers, a highly politicized "scout" movement, and from 14 to 18 they are members of Komsomols (young Communists).

In his attempt to erase illiteracy in the adult population of Russia (from 70 to 80 per cent were illiterate in 1917), Lenin used education as an instrument to strengthen the grip of the new totalitarian state, thus creating a new mass cultural front. After 1945, Russia, with its military might, organized the mobilization of mass propaganda in education in Eastern Europe. This

created an ideological super-structure. "Political education was not connected with party reform but personality development," Dr. Anweiler continued. "Political education interactions are by no means concurrent with influence. There is not general conflict. Political education must adjust to dynamics of change without losing control."

While education in East Germany hews to the Soviet line, East Germans do not really believe in Sovietization, according to Dr. Anweiler. "In the Soviet-East German partnership, the main task of political education is to create a new socialist citizen of the German Democratic Republic (East Germany). The main task was to antagonize feelings, attitudes and imperialism of the republic in the West. The guiding principle of political education is not civics in the strict sense but an action plan. The intensity of the political education program was stronger than that in Russia. The majority of youths supported it and the East German regime tried to give it legitimacy in the eyes of citizens. This education was immunization against human ideas and competition. East Germans, in general, are not convinced the goal has been achieved."

On the subject of the difference in the treatment of Hitler in history classes of the two Germanies, Dr. Anweiler explained, "Indoctrination is the essence of the difference. East German textbooks portray Hitler as the outcome of a bourgeois society and a counter-revolutionary movement of the ruling economic class. In West Germany, scholars are taught that economic conditions of the Weimar Republic were responsible basically for Hitler's ascent to power. Educators are trying to study and teach that the Hitler regime was a special political case in an authoritarian society. Students and teachers can accept or reject these views in West Germany." Dr. Anweiler said 15-year-

olds are not particularly interested in Hitler's society because for them it's in the past.

The church has no influence in education in East Germany though most young people make their confirmation at 14. "Ninety seven per cent of the young people take part in the official youth consecration celebrations (sort of a public bar mitzvah)," Dr. Anweiler said. "At first the church refused to accept these ceremonies but was forced into acceptance later on." In the Soviet Union the majority of academics act against colleagues who conduct active agitation for the church, he added.

ATTITUDES

Foundation pushes training in practical economics

No one is in favor of pollution, at least publicly. Who would support a point of view that intentionally damages our environment? But how many high school students involved with anti-pollution groups realize the economic ramifications of their stand? Take, for example, the stringent water pollution regulations recently enacted. Many little pulp and paper firms did not have the money to pay for the costly equipment necessary to protect the environment from industrial wastes. These companies had to close down and people who had few other occupations to turn to were out of their jobs. These unemployed went on welfare, causing deficits in the welfare programs which led to raising of taxes. Also the departure from the paper industry of a significant proportion of companies caused a shortage of paper products which eventually led to a rise in prices to the consumer.

Such an examination of the "whole picture" of economic ramifications of a point of view is just what the Canadian Foundation for Economic Education is all about. Its executive director, Leslie A. Cole, said last week that presentations such as the above will serve the high school student (CFEE's first target) by giving him the chance to make a choice. "Right now," the ex-director of the educational division of the Canadian Life Insurance Association said, "with the lowered voting age, people are going from high school to the polling booth, making economic and political decisions based on the usual one point of view they have got in school." Mr. Cole's obvious assumption is that that point of view is antithetical to what his organization represents: the version of truth, justice and the Canadian way founded on the free enterprise system. With material for high school courses and teacher-training part of its program to broaden the scope

of economic education, Mr. Cole hopes CFEE can change the situation.

The federally chartered, non profit organization, only about six months in official existence, looks to these next years to be key for the future, said Mr. Cole. In Alberta, particularly, the response has been favorable, and noting he was in Edmonton to present his foundation's ideas to the Alberta Social Studies Council, he predicted early next year would see this province form a council which — representing the particular economic and cultural backgrounds of Alberta — would disseminate CFEE's information to its intended users.

The initial users will be high school students and teachers, Mr. Cole, also a former educational consultant, said, because it is there the greatest initial impact may be made. After high schools, CFEE will move on to the elementary schools, then colleges and universities, then adult education. But don't expect immediate results, the director warns.

"Results in education are long term," he emphasized. "We're hoping for an increased economic awareness in the next generation." CFEE hopes that high school students who take stands on issues such as pollution do so, not because of an emotional appeal, but because there has been a decision made taking into account all the economic ramifications of such a stand. Economics in the CFEE program are supposed to be brought to a practical level where it is applicable in such politically relevant decisions as well as in a further understanding of how the daily economics of such things as revolving credit work.

CHILD CARE

Praise and gentle criticism help disturbed youngsters

Sometimes even professionals in the sociology field need some expert coaching, and that is exactly what social workers, administrators and government officials got at the conference of Alberta Association of Child Care Centres last week at the Chateau Lacombe. The conference was called to investigate problems and ways to solve them in residential homes for emotionally disturbed children, those who are delinquents or on the verge of becoming so, youngsters from broken homes and school drop-outs.

The conference's accent was on the best way to evaluate treatment centres and to get problem youngsters back into the main stream of society. Two of the experts were Dr. Michael Giannatto, director of the Sylvan Institute of Mental Health and Family Services which has offices in Washington, D.C., Oregon, Hawaii and California, and Dr. Joseph Ryant, currently senior consul-



DIRECTOR COLE
A choice for students

tant to the planning secretariat of the cabinet, Government of Manitoba.

Both men were happy about attendance (about 200 persons) at the conference. "This is a hopeful sign in all social services, as it shows that people are willing to stand back and reflect upon the work they are doing and aren't willing to take services for granted," said Dr. Ryant and Dr. Giannatto. The conference was also the occasion for presentation of the survey of program evaluation practices in Alberta's residential treatment centres prepared by Marilyn McAra and Dr. John Paterson, research directors. The program evaluation project was financed by a \$12,000 gift from Medical Services Research Foundation and some money left over from the now defunct Medical Services, Inc.

"Purpose of this conference is to help us to reflect more systematically on what, why and how we are improving our ways to help these youngsters," Dr. Giannatto began. People range in age from kindergarten through 23 in his clinics. He is so conscious of setting a good example to youngsters that he never smokes nor drinks alcoholic beverages. The only "social drug" he uses is coffee. "Social workers have to get over the feeling of being frightened, threatened or traumatized in the exercise of their guidance of these youngsters. We should be looking for new ways to be helpful and to conduct on-going evaluations. We should subject ourselves to probing question." Dr. Giannatto is a great believer in building up youngsters' egos, praising them for things they do well and being gentle in criticizing them in areas in

which they do not do well. "Never put them down" is his motto. "We have to look into ways to keep youngsters from being self-destructive when cultural and family ties are weakened," said Dr. Giammatteo, who served three years as a consultant to the White House Conference on Children and Youth in the U.S. "We have to teach children not to waste time, energy and emotions. If people can't control time, energy and emotions, they will end up in a treatment home by trying to escape from a place in which they have no controls. Everyone has style. We have to learn to evaluate the style of each particular child."

Dr. Ryant emphasized the importance of finding the right vehicles — proper treatment place and system of evaluation — in the restoration of problem youngsters to constructive roles in society. "We have to look at the outcome of a research evaluation program, the structural analysis of a child care agency, decision making processes and the appropriateness of the agency. For example, one agency may be equipped only to handle problem 'A' and another problem 'B'. We have to be very careful about placing children in the wrong kind of institutions. We should look at the funding of organizations. Sometimes staff personnel is required to do things against their better judgment because it is an either/or thing where money is concerned. It is necessary to look at the structural approach that goes into decision making. Be wary of an organization which is unable to recognize past mistakes or to keep up on knowledge."

Recommendations in the survey emphasized:

- Making available materials and conducting workshops to encompass information about various kinds of rating scales that have been employed with success.

- Tailoring evaluative practices to needs of particular centres.

- Employment of outside expertise when necessary to assist with research projects and evaluation of treatment effectiveness.

- Formulation of policies so that results of research projects, follow-up surveys, etc., could be summarized and disseminated to all centres in the province.

- Pooling of resources by association that might provide workshop opportunities for institutional staffs to broaden skills in evaluating programs and staff effectiveness.

- Provision for the department of health and social development to clearly define responsibility for followup and after care of children who have been discharged from an institution.

THE GOVERNMENT

Inquiry into municipal affairs continues but explosive charges seem about spent

After proceeding at full speed for most of the time since it began in July, the provincial commission inquiring into Edmonton civic affairs lost some its head of steam last week. The explosive charges and counter-charges that had marked many of the earlier sessions of the hearing disappeared. Taking their place was a parade of witnesses who, under cross-examination, devoted most of their time to clarifying statements, trying to establish specific dates and places and explaining their version of events. Such gathering together of loose ends, of tidying up a mess of verbiage that fills hundreds of pages of official transcripts are necessary in any legal procedure, but it does not make for exciting listening to the spectators, many of whom have been present at every session.

Perhaps because of the more leisurely pace, or possibly because he considered the topic vital to the sort of inquiry over which he is presiding, Mr. Justice W. G. Morrow interrupted testimony being given by Ald. Una McLean Evans to engage in a colloquy with the witness. Under questioning by commission counsel G. R. Forsyth, she had been expressing her concern over possible conflicts of interests when city aldermen are also members of the Exhibition Board, the Commonwealth Games or other agencies. When she stated that the Municipal Government Act is vague or ambiguous in spots, Mr. Justice Morrow invited Mrs. Evans to present her comments and suggestions to him later in a more formal manner. He explained that he would like to have her views on possible revision or clarification of the act regulating municipal operations.

However, Mr. Justice Morrow cautioned that "every time you define or refine a law, you make it more difficult to enforce. It may have been better to have left conflict of interest in the context of centuries-old common law, which stated simply it was up to a man's conscience whether he should vote on certain matters." When Mrs. Evans said she felt a municipal ombudsman is needed to give citizens a more direct approach to government, Mr. Justice Morrow commented that he "wonders if Canadians are not too reluctant to appeal to members of Parliament or legislative assemblies for help or redress" and contrasted their attitude with that of Americans who never hesitate to take their problems directly to legislators or Congressmen.

Most of Mrs. Evans' testimony concerned her relationships with Eskandar and Raphael Ghermezian, Persian-born brothers who are large land developers in Edmonton. It was the charge brought by Ald. Alex Fallow that Raphael Ghermezian last Jan. 12 offered him \$40,000 as a "gift" in return for the alderman's vote to rezone Ghermezian property that was to become the Westgate Shopping Centre



ALD. EVANS
Judicial interruption.

which led the city council to call for the inquiry. The Ghermezians have testified that they proffered no gift but, instead, Ald. Fallow not only asked for \$40,000 but tried to be included in a Fort McMurray hotel development at a nominal cost.

Donation request denied

Mrs. Evans told the commission that she had met the Ghermezians in November 1973 and had later been invited to dinner at their home, but she had declined because it was her policy not to socialize with land developers. Referring to a ride which she had taken



MAYOR DENT

Key conversations

with the Ghermezians in their car from the city hall to the Baker Centre, she said emphatically that she had not sought a contribution for her Liberal party campaign in the federal election that year. The Ghermezians had testified earlier that she had asked for a substantial donation. She also said that after the Westgate rezoning there was city hall talk that the property had jumped in value from \$25,000 to \$125,000 an acre and that the Ghermezians had made a profit of up to \$6 million.

Under cross-examination by W. A. McGillivray, counsel for the Ghermezians, Ald. Evans agreed that Western Realty, a major Ghermezian competitor, had contributed \$75 to her Liberal party race. Then came a baffling exchange of words. "Isn't \$75 more than the Ghermezians spent on lunches for aldermen?" asked Mr. McGillivray. "I have no idea of the lasciviousness of their tastes," was the reply by the witness. "Whose, the Ghermezians' or the aldermen's?" inquired Mr. McGillivray. The exchange was baffling, at least to reporters present, because Webster's defines "lascivious" as "characterized by or expressing lust or lewdness; wanton. Tending to excite lustful desires." It remains obscure why the adjective was used.

Ald. Evans also testified that she thought the city had paid the Ghermezians too much for land to be used for a water treatment plant, but she had never felt "beset" by the

brothers as Mayor Ivor Dent said he had. She also commented that she thought Ald. Ron Hayter's support of the Westgate rezoning "inconsistent" with his usual council stand and that she thought Ald. Hayter's hasty flight from Nicaragua to vote on the issue was "unusual." However, she protested to Mr. McGillivray that her use of the word "unusual" did not mean "devious" or "sinister."

Ald. Hayter was next on the stand, but his testimony had been limited to discussion of his public relations activities for the Ghermezians when the session recessed for the day. His two-year contract, signed July 5, 1973, called for payment of a \$10,000 fee and \$6,000 for expenses each year. The contract was canceled in a letter delivered by hand to the Ghermezians on Sept. 7, 1973, after the Westgate rezoning issue arose in city council.

'Bribe feeler' said made

Earlier, Tevie Miller, a lawyer for Western Realty Ltd., had taken the stand and testified about conversations he had held with Mayor Dent and Ald. Evans around the first of this year. He said he met Jan. 11 with Mayor Dent in the latter's city hall office, where the mayor told him of a "bribe feeler" tendered him by Norman Nilson, an Edmonton contractor, during a luncheon. Mayor Dent, he said, asserted that Mr. Nilson had said the Ghermezians would have an "excellent job" waiting for him after he left office, provided he voted for the Westgate rezoning. (Mr. Nilson had testified previously that he had made no such statement.) Mr. Miller said he later recorded his recollection of the conversation with Mayor Dent and secured the tapes in a bank deposit box should they be needed in the future.

Mr. Miller also testified that the mayor had informed him of a holiday party at the Dent home last Dec. 20, when several aldermen and other friends were present. He testified the mayor said he had had several drinks, felt relaxed and had remarked something about being "offered a bribe for the second time" in his political life. Mayor Dent, testified Mr. Miller, said he felt he would not have made such a statement except for the drinks, that he hoped the matter "would not come to light" and that Mr. Miller could forget the whole thing. Mr. Miller said he wanted time to think but would do nothing until he got in touch with the mayor again. However, he said, he could not reach Mayor Dent by telephone and decided to report the conversation to the police and city solicitor Harry Wilson.

Mr. Miller said he called Ald. Evans to inquire about city council bylaw

procedures because he considered her knowledgeable about municipal parliamentary matters. He said she told him she felt "strange things" were happening in maneuvering over the Westgate bylaw. She was aware of Mayor Dent's disclosure of "bribe offers," that she considered it unusual for Ald. Hayter to fly from Nicaragua to vote on the rezoning bylaw and fly back immediately and that she understood Ald. McLean had been made "some kind of offer" by those seeking the rezoning.

Next on the stand was city police inspector A. W. R. LeFeuvre, in charge of the special investigation division. He said he was assigned by Fred Sloane, then chief constable, to initiate a probe after Sam Friedman, Mr. Miller's law partner, had given him a statement on a confidential basis. This information, he said, was passed on to Mr. Sloane. On Jan. 24, 1974, he said, an official RCMP complaint was received concerning Ald. Fallow's charge about the \$40,000 "gift." Inspector LeFeuvre said he decided to interview each member of the city council and ask all the same questions: Have you ever received anything or any offers from the Ghermezians and have you ever associated with them socially? Their replies to him were much the same that most had related from the witness stand. The inspector informed the commission that in his opinion the interviews revealed no substantiated evidence that a crime had been committed and that no general pattern had been found, but he decided to continue his investigation because of the possibility that some sort of conspiracy may have existed.



ALD. HAYTER
Support questioned

AHC files charges against Orysiuk and Achtem as inquiry nears close

As the Alberta Housing Corporation judicial inquiry was winding down toward its finish last week, a new tribulation began for its two main witnesses — ex-AHC director B. Robert Orysiuk and lawyer Edward Achtem. Each was individually sued by the AHC for sums which totalled more than \$1.35 million, according to the statement of claims filed Monday and Tuesday of last week.

The two suits, filed by the AHC's lawyers, surprised many of the followers of the lengthy inquiry. It had been expected that legal action would not be taken until after the inquiry had ended and Mr. Justice J. M. Cairns, the commissioner, had filed his report. As it is, the statement of claims alleged Mr. Achtem received \$336,201.95 to which he was not entitled in connection with the Mill Woods land assembly project of 1969. The statement said Mr. Achtem "illegally, secretly and corruptly agreed to remit to Mr. Orysiuk one-half of all commissions paid or to be paid to him by the AHC."

In addition, the statement against Mr. Achtem said, more was paid for some Mill Woods properties than necessary. "Through the exercise of reasonable competence and diligence," \$218,938 could have been saved, it alleges.

Dark-glasses-shaded Orysiuk was

served with the statement as he left the Law Courts Building after testifying at Monday's session. The AHC claim dealt with two 1969 events, the Mill Woods land assembly project and the \$2.2 million loan borrowed in Germany.

The charge is that Mr. Orysiuk, then director of the AHC, received \$131,294.52 from Mr. Achtem, a sum representing half of the commissions paid by the AHC to Mr. Achtem for his role in the project. Additionally the statement of claim accuses Mr. Orysiuk in the German loan of costing the AHC \$301,585 due to the excess discount and excess interest paid to date, and charges that Mr. Orysiuk received \$30,000 "by way of secret commission, reward or kickback" from the commissions deducted from the loan.

The document accuses the defendants (Mr. Orysiuk and Mr. Achtem) of acting in a "conspiracy to injure the AHC," as it also does of Mr. Orysiuk and Drumheller Mayor E. A. Toshach in regard to the \$30,000 payment.

The claims against Mr. Orysiuk total more than \$800,000, while those against Mr. Achtem add up to about \$550,000. Cameron Steer, Mr. Orysiuk's lawyer, and Jim Redmond, solicitor for Mr. Achtem, both indicated statements of defense would be filed within the customary 15 days.

Compared with the substantial amounts of money and attendant headlines that outside the hearing actions were causing, the inquiry and its star witnesses and others caused less of a stir. Mainly earlier testimony was reiterated and points of disagreement



LAWYER ACHTEM

solidified. Several different points of the five months of hearings were referred to again last week as the AHC's activities in Fort McMurray, Grand Prairie and Mill Woods were examined.

Mr. Orysiuk began the week on the stand, sticking to his denial of any knowledge of Mayor Toshach's cut of the finder's fee for the German loan or receipt of any of that money by himself. Sometimes scowling, sometimes half-smiling, commission counsel Rod



MR. JUSTICE CAIRNS



EDMONTON'S LAW COURTS BUILDING



EX-DIRECTOR ORYSIUK

McLennan then presented Mr. Orysiuk with copies of eight receipts for bank deposits totalling over \$30,000 and asked that he (Orysiuk) endeavor to identify the source of these funds. The time period covered was September 1971 to September 1972, during which time Mr. Orysiuk testified he had as a source of funds only "his salary, the money from Mr. Achtem (the commission split in connection with the Mill Woods land assembly) and dividends from Robeo (a joint development company formed with Mr. Achtem)."

When questioned about other money wired from Mr. Toshach's account to his own, Mr. Orysiuk replied that the money was "for the plans," referring to previous testimony that he had helped design a building for the mayor. As the claimed payment for the plans escalated from the original \$1,250 to \$5,500, Mr. Justice Cairns commented: "These are getting to be pretty expensive plans." Then he added, "You can't lay everything on plans."

Mr. Orysiuk and his lawyer, Mr. Steer, agreed to locate the records showing the source of the deposits and report back to the commission.

In other testimony, Mr. Achtem said he gave \$300 to Tony Melvin, an income tax official who bought and sold option on some of the Mill Woods land, because Mr. Melvin "was bugging me." Mr. Melvin's testimony the following day was that "I considered it (the \$300) a

personal loan." He said he had intended to repay it until he learned that Mr. Achtem had put the money on an expense account. He also said he had not reported the money as income, pending a decision from the tax department.

Later in the week, testimony turned to AHC dealings in Grand Prairie. There, as in Fort McMurray, those who made allegations of AHC misdoings did not come forward to testify. Nonetheless, Mr. McLennan had witnesses testify that no kickbacks occurred nor were there any other irregularities in the AHC project in that northwestern Alberta town.

With Fort McMurray, the testimony was more complicated. It was alleged to Mr. McLennan that the consultants hired to coordinate the major project — Cohos, de Lasalle and Evamy (now Cohos, Evamy and partners) received their position because Mr. Cohos was involved in municipal affairs minister David John Russell's (chairman of the board of AHC) election campaign in 1967 and 1971. On the stand, Mr. Russell vehemently denied that the appointment was political, or that Mr.



MAYOR TOSHACH

Cohos had any significant involvement in the campaign which ended with Mr. Russell with his present portfolio.

Counsel McLennan related that the work done in clearing Area 2 (Beacon Hill) cost the AHC \$636,565 and allegations had been made that it could have been done for about one third that cost. It was also noted that the job, which was done by Keno Construction Ltd., was not tendered as is usual procedure on such projects. Reply was made to these accusations by Doug McColl, AHC executive vice-president, who explained these actions, which took place in 1972, as being necessary because of "time considerations." He also added he was advised the work was done well and worth the price.

As Mr. Justice Cairns summed up much of the day: "What is all this testimony about? We haven't heard testimony on the allegations which are being refuted."

Counsel McLennan indicated that he expected the commission to wind up its work sometime this week at the latest. Mr. Orysiuk is due back on the stand to explain the bulges in his bank account, while Mr. Toshach, Mr. McColl and Mr. Pollard are also due to give brief testimonies in the final go-round. Within two weeks of the end of proceedings counsel will make submissions to Mr. Justice Cairns, who will then write his report. That report is expected to be completed some time in November.



COUNSEL MCLENNAN

Clouds of suspicion darken political past, but William Hawrelak eyes sunny future

William Hawrelak, Edmonton Businessman and former long time mayor who announced last week at the 11th hour his intention to run again for the position he held for six terms, has twice left the office of mayor under clouds of suspicion — suspicion that he may have used his favored position for his own personal enrichment. Yet, his list of achievements reads like a tourist's guide to the City of Edmonton.

He takes credit for initiating and in some cases carrying to completion the creation of the main library and underground parking garage, the city's first sewage treatment system, the city hall complex, the Riverside golf course, Groat Bridge, and the Royal Alexandra hospital complex. He says he pushed development of Borden Park, Coronation Park, Queen Elizabeth Park, Mayfair Park, Laurier Park and Storyland Valley Zoo. "I had something to do with every single development in City Centre," he says. "That's an amazing statement, isn't it? But it's true."

The truth is that Edmonton has not had another mayor who has left so profound a mark on the face of the city, nor one so deeply touched by scandal. And it was precisely that contradictory pair of accomplishments that Edmonton voters were weighing last week, attempting to strike some kind of balance between the man's undoubted success as a shaper of the future of Edmonton and the puzzling and disturbing events which marred his tenure as mayor. Which way the balance will tip on election day remains to be seen. But Mr. Hawrelak's entrance into the mayoralty race has transformed what promised to be an uneventful contest into a campaign charged with emotion, history and enigma. "I wasn't going to vote at all, up until last week," said a city employee. "But with Bill Hawrelak in the race . . . I still don't know who I'll vote for. But I'll vote."

Wisely, Mr. Hawrelak refuses to discuss the events which twice led him to step down from the high office at city hall. "More important than any of that," he says, "is what we are doing for the future." And what will he do, if his bid to return to his former post is endorsed by present day Edmonton voters, some 25 per cent of whom did not even live here when he last held office? Though his official platform remained to be announced, the thrust of his campaign was clear from the beginning.

He would restore sound business practices to the management of the city. He would institute efficiencies — the kinds of efficiencies which work in the

private sector and which, as a successful self-made businessman, he knows almost intuitively now, having learned them all the hard way in his 30 years as a prime mover and shaker in Edmonton politics and Edmonton business. Though he readily admits there is more to running a city than mere concern over dollars and cents, it is dollars and cents that his conversation returns to, over and over again, and it is his conviction that he can make the dollars and cents that flow into and out of Edmonton work harder and give the people more than any other candidate in the race. Some of the material that will form the planks in his platform:

Campaign platform

- **City Spending.** I want to ask questions. I want to know why we paid \$1.4 million for the Ritz hotel four months after it was offered to the city for \$850,000. Why, when we were offered the Allan Block some time ago for \$65,000, did we pay \$115,000 for it? If I had a manager who acted like that, he'd be fired. I want to insure that the best possible job is done in providing facilities for the Commonwealth Games. It is not enough to say we'll get money from various governments — the money must be spent in the best possible manner.

- **The MacKinnon Ravine.** I want to know why \$2.5 million was spent on the MacKinnon Ravine — and why it would not be prudent to spend another \$1 million now and make it a traversible route. I'm not saying we should make it into a freeway. We should limit the speed of the highway and not make it a truck route, that's for certain. I'll make decisions — but those decisions have to be based on facts and information. You don't have to make too much of a change in the traffic circle that's at the foot of the 105 Street Bridge. Or, if we spend another million, have we then done \$3.5 million worth of damage to the ravine? Will we have made it inaccessible to people who want to walk through the ravine and enjoy it? Can hiking paths and pony trails be included? Parking spaces? Can it not be a recreational area with accessibility? I would like answers to all these questions before I make a definitive decision. On the basis of the information I have now, I'm for it — but if there is other persuasive information, some other decision ought to be made.

- **City Council.** I've seen it only on television, and that's enough. It's just unbelievable that we'd allow ourselves



CANDIDATE HAWRELAK
Won't discuss past.

to come to a point in our civic affairs where people talk about coming to a circus when they go to a council meeting. We need a new sense of direction in our city operations. We need to tighten up business operations, apply business priorities and business know-how, and restore a respect for the hard-earned taxpayer dollar. Taxpayers are entitled to elimination of waste and extravagance. I want to create a feeling of leadership and harmonious cooperation in the council chamber instead of looking at it as a joke and a circus.

- **Neighborhood Facilities.** How many tennis courts do we have in our community areas? How many skating rinks? We have some on the Southside which I started, but we must not overlook the needs of local communities for the people who cannot afford to go to coliseums and stadiums. Of course such things as the Commonwealth Games are good, subject to the provision that we don't waste money and we provide local facilities.

- **Streets.** There are gravel roads in the city in neighborhoods where there have been gravel roads for years. I believe the people who live in those neighborhoods are entitled to the same things that the people in my neighborhood (Windsor Park) are entitled to.

- **City Payroll.** From 1965 to 1974 there was a 21 per cent increase in population in Edmonton, but the city payroll increased by 115 per cent. From 1972 to 1973 the population increased by 835 people, and the number on the city payroll by 761. I want to know why.

- **Past Achievements.** I kept taxes down. I instituted performance budget controls. I kept city inventories at low figures to prevent obsolescence. I brought industrial development to Edmonton. In my visits to Eastern Canada and Europe, and by sending delegations to Japan, I brought in

investment money. I promoted Edmonton all over Canada. I began development of the coal-laden property at Genesee — but the program was ditched after I left office, and it was a mistake. I reorganized the community leagues — the present structure was created during my time. I supported the construction of Omniplex, and had we passed it we would have saved millions. I encouraged public skating, baseball parks, regional pools. I promoted the first covered hockey arena built on the Southside. There were no strikes during

any of my time as mayor. The unions and I had respect for each other — they knew that I would back high remuneration for high production."

'Pressures' to run

Why is William Hawrelak once more running for mayor? Does he relish the thought of opening up old wounds all over again? He says that he does not need the job, and that is probably true — that he will spend some \$25,000 trying to get the job is also a fact. Why?

"Because of pressure from so many people. Two months ago I asked for somebody to come forward. This one reason why I waited until the 11th hour. There are lots of people who are capable. But not too many are offering their services."

Behind William Hawrelak the politician is William Hawrelak the man, a man of such unmistakable individuality that a local political cartoonist pictured him carrying a sign which said, "Vote for me, I'm easy to caricature." And he is. Beefy, broad-featured, widow's

Land transactions led to both ousters

Parts of the story did not emerge for years. A major portion of it remains to be decided — the question now before the Supreme Court of Canada as to whether or not William Hawrelak should be required to pay to the City of Edmonton a sum of about \$80,000, which the city alleges he garnered by misusing the powers of the mayor's office. The hard fact, and it is one which Mr. Hawrelak has lived with for years and will have to face once again during the upcoming election, is that he has had to leave the mayor's office before his term was up on two occasions. Both of them involved complicated and confusing land transactions which allegedly gained him a profit at the city's expense.

On Sept. 9, 1959, Mr. Hawrelak, after eight years as mayor of Edmonton, resigned. It was the same day the report of the Porter Inquiry was released to the public. The inquiry had been started by a petition signed by 500 taxpayers. Notices were inserted in the *Edmonton Journal*, the *Edmonton News*, and the *Edmonton Sun*, asking those with relevant information to come forward. The inquiry opened March 9, and in 21 days it heard the testimony of 71 witnesses. Mr. Justice W.G. Morrow, who today heads another commission bearing his own name, was counsel for the commission. The record of the inquiry is lengthy. Some of it involved then-mayor Hawrelak, some involved such figures as Fulton X. Frederickson, an assistant zoning officer. There were several land transactions under investigation, and Mr. Hawrelak figured most prominently in two of them:

• The City of Edmonton owned some land at the edge of the Industrial Airport. Part of it was sold to Nick Zukinski, a building contractor, and within two days, according to testimony, Paul Shand-

dro called on Mr. Zukinski and stated he wished to buy the property. Mr. Zukinski assigned the agreement to purchase the land to Mr. Shandro and contracted to build the City Centre Motel for Mr. Shandro on the land. All of this was pretty straight-forward, except for the coincidences that the land had been sold at a deflated price, that the mayor's office had passed upon the sale and that Mr. Shandro, who benefited most from the whole transaction, was the mayor's brother-in-law. "The mayor's statement that he was unaware of Shandro's interest in acquiring the property I find difficult to understand," wrote Mr. Justice Marshall M. Porter. "I find that there was improper handling of lands owned by the city."

• Concerning Boulevard Heights, the land in question was owned by another Shandro, Dr. William A., also a brother-in-law of the mayor. The case involved a land exchange with Dominion stores which required

zoning approval by the city. In the words of Mr. Justice Porter, "Dr. Shandro and the mayor realized from the sale of their interests in Boulevard Heights a total profit of \$60,000 each."

"I find," continued Mr. Justice Porter, "that the was . . . gross misconduct on the part of the mayor."

In summing up, Mr. Justice Porter said, "It is sufficient to say that (the findings) raise very serious questions about the liability of the mayor to account to the City of Edmonton for his gains in these transactions while he served the city as mayor."

The same day, Mr. Hawrelak resigned. Later, in 1963, he was to apologize: "As I look back on the events of the past, it can be said that these matters were politically unwise. It would have been better if they had not taken place at all. I admit now, as I have to many people since, that I erred politically, and I regret it. I did, however, learn a lesson in life through a bitter experience and voluntary payment to close out anguish and strain to me and my



RUNDLE PARK STILL LARGELY UNDEVELOPED

peaked, Mr. Hawrelak shoots penetrating glances at visitors over the top of his black-rimmed spectacles. At 58, he is the picture of aggressive health and energy. Gesturing and drawing back his shoulders in a characteristic shrug, he conveys both his feeling that city management has gone unbelievably awry since he left it and that he is the man who can once more set it straight.

He sits behind a massive desk in an office whose precision and efficiency are broken only by a double row of photographs of his family, displayed on a

table at his right. He shines with pride as points to each picture: his wife, Pearl, who has always taken an active part in civic affairs; his three daughters, all graduates of the University of Alberta; his sons-in-law, accomplished professional men; his eight grandchildren. Scattered throughout the other branches of the Hawrelak family tree are doctors and highly successful businessmen, and its roots reach solidly back into the pioneer sod of Alberta which his ancestors helped to break. He likes to emphasize that he came

up the hard way. Born at Wasel, about 75 miles northeast of Edmonton, Mr. Hawrelak took over his father's farm at the age of 19, and despite the woes of

Took over farm at 19

the Great Depression, he eventually managed to pay off family debts amounting to about \$35,000, "through a combination of good farming practices, plus good luck." He worked part time selling life and hail insurance, clerking in a liquor store and acting as a

about 61,000 votes in the 1966 campaign, but was defeated by the man who succeeded him upon his removal from office, Vincent M. Dantzer.

In a lawsuit which has also reached the Supreme Court of Canada, the City of Edmonton is seeking to recover more than \$80,000, which it says is the profit Mr. Hawrelak gained from the Rundle Park negotiation. In 1972, the Alberta Supreme Court ordered Mr. Hawrelak to pay the city, and although his appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada was heard last March, no decision has been announced. At the press conference which was called to announce his candidacy, Mr. Hawrelak also announced that he had placed in trust enough money to pay the amount the city is demanding should the Supreme Court rule against him.

If it all seems a little bit convoluted, somewhat difficult to follow, it may be because the first of Mr. Hawrelak's major troubles occurred 15 years ago, and the second nearly 10. Too, citizens may have become conditioned by the endless agonizing over Watergate to expect malfeasance in office to be pretty well cut-and-dried, nice and neat. (Mr. Hawrelak is quick to make clear that, unlike the Watergate group's all his problems have occurred in civil court, and that no criminal allegations have ever been placed against him.) The similarities between Mr. Hawrelak's situation and Mr. Nixon's are striking — his defeats, his comebacks, his solid record of achievements despite what amount to tragedies — but they are superficial.

Perhaps the most telling point in Mr. Hawrelak's favor, and the one which best ventilates the inevitable Watergate comparisons is the happy fact — happy for Mr. Hawrelak, at least — that while Mr. Nixon cools his heels in San Clemente, Mr. Hawrelak, strong contender for the mayor's seat, is by no means out.



CITY CENTRE MOTEL AS IT LOOKS TODAY

family." His voluntary payment to the city was about \$100,000.

As Mr. Hawrelak left the mayor's office, Ald. Donald Bowen said, "I know he was the best — absolutely the best — mayor this city has ever had, and I take this opportunity of thanking for what he has done for Edmonton." Mr. Hawrelak was succeeded by Ald. Frederick John Mitchell.

On March 11, 1965, having reoccupied his former position for slightly less than two years, Mr. Hawrelak once again moved out of city hall, this time under court order. Another inquiry had been initiated, by Edmonton doctor Roy Anderson acting as an elector. (Ald. Ed Leger acknowledged in October 1967 that he took part in the discussions with Dr. Anderson which led to the proceedings.) Testimony before Chief Justice C.C. McLaurin revealed that the mayor had a 40 per cent interest in Sun Alta Builders Ltd., which had sold 15 acres of land to the city for park use, for a sum of \$92,500. Though the mayor's lawyer argued that the whole thing revolved

around a technical point and indicated no improper motives on the mayor's part, the chief justice disagreed. Under The City Act of Alberta, as it stood in 1965, a mayor or member of council could be declared ineligible to hold office "if a party to any subsisting contract with the city under which any money of the city is payable or may become payable for any service." The chief justice argued that the violation was clear: "I am still unable to comprehend what valid defense has been offered against the charge that the mayor was a party to an agreement under which money was payable by the city."

Mr. Hawrelak fought his ouster all the way up to the Supreme Court of Canada, but on Jan. 28, 1966, the court dismissed the appeal. Today, he points out, the law under which he was evicted from office has been changed to allow a mayor or a member of council to sell land to the city provided it is for public purposes. "Whatever was the basis in 1966 that a lot of people did not vote for me," says Mr. Hawrelak, "does not now exist." He received



THE WILLIAM HAWRELAK FAMILY*

All three daughters are university graduates.

commissioner for oaths. The amount of energy he poured into these activities, he says, kept him from pursuing the career he really wanted, as a concert violinist.

Though Mr. Hawrelak attended Edmonton schools as a boy, it was not until 1945 that he moved to the city, and when he arrived he purchased Prairie Rose Manufacturing Co., the first of a long string of businesses which now includes the Inn On Whyte (where, at a press conference last week, he announced his entry into the mayoralty race), the Midtowner Motor Inn, the Southgate Motor Inn and the Bonaventure Motor Hotel. A scant three years after his arrival in Edmonton, he entered local politics as an aldermanic candi-

date. Although unsuccessful he was undaunted, running again in 1949 and capturing a seat on City Council. In 1951 he was elected mayor by the largest vote ever accorded a candidate in an Edmonton mayoralty contest, a position he was to hold for six terms, interrupted by his resignation under fire in 1959.

In 1963, he once again announced for mayor and was elected. He was re-elected in 1964 by a 19,000-vote majority. After his ouster from office in March 1965 (when he was charged with "gross negligence") and the filing of suit against him by the City of Edmonton for some \$80,000, a suit which remains unresolved even today, he announced for mayor again in 1966. The "hottest race in years" it degenerated into a mud-slinging free-for-all. A city law which would prohibit disqualify mayoralty and aldermanic candidates from holding further office was enacted,

*With their parents are Patricia Lynne, left, who lives at home; Jeanette Elizabeth King of Calgary, lower right, and Georgina Elaine Nichols of Washington, D.C., upper right.

but so constructed that it was specifically not retroactive and therefore did not apply to Mr. Hawrelak.

Charges and counter-charges filled the press and enlivened office arguments and conversations with cab-drivers for months. The contest at times had elements of the bizarre: in July, a clairvoyant, Madame Gloria Lys of Vancouver, predicted Mr. Hawrelak's return to office. But Madame Lys' crystal ball clouded over and Mr. Hawrelak went down to defeat. He had complained in the 1963 campaign that the *Edmonton Journal's* city hall bureau chief Ben Tierney "slanted news stories all during the campaign." In the 1966 campaign, the complaint was reduced to a catch-phrase: "the *Journal's* kiss of death."

The *Journal's* own attempt at fortune telling, in an article on the day of his defeat headlined "Rejection by Voters Ends Hawrelak's Political Career," was also slightly askew. Mr. Hawrelak, bloodied but unbowed, continued to hang in there. In 1967 he sought the Liberal nomination for the Jasper-Edson constituency, was shunned, bid for nomination in Edmonton Centre, was defeated, ran anyway as an Edmonton Centre independent, and lost. (The Liberal vote split between Mr. Hawrelak and Dan Gray, and Steve Paproski moved into the seat.)

"Old newsmakers never die . . . they just fade into the past," according to a newspaper headline over Hawrelak's picture in April 1970. Far from fading, however, Mr. Hawrelak remained active and continued to occupy at least a small corner in the public limelight. He was unsuccessful in attempts to arrange an Edmonton match between George Chuvalo and Charlie Chase (earlier, he had tried to bring Chuvalo and Cassius Clay together in the city). Rumors drifted about that he was writing a book. (Today, he notes wryly, he is working on "the last chapter.") And in 1971 Ald. Ron Hayter disclosed that Mr. Hawrelak was a contributor to his campaign.

Still very much alive and well in Edmonton, William Hawrelak, the man who always wanted to be a violinist, who has been accorded virtually every honor that could be attached to a successful Canadian businessman and politician, who takes what seems to be rightful credit for playing a major part in "transforming this city from an overgrown, uncared-for little town to a modern metropolis," is living out what he says will be the last chapter in the book he has yet to complete, though nobody familiar with him would write him off even if he were to lose the upcoming election. He just keeps coming back.

THE ECONOMY

MOTION PICTURES

Cinema group focuses on becoming major industry

There was a time before television came to Alberta when there were only two movie cameras in the province, one belonging to the University of Alberta and the other in the possession of Edmonton cinematographer N.J. (Nick) Zubko. Mr. Zubko, now 52, has been a pioneer in many film-related fields, including the formation of the two-year-old Alberta Motion Picture Industries Association which held its first annual meeting last week in CITV's half-finished new studios. At that meeting Mr. Zubko was re-elected AMPIA president and afterward offered some of his views on the fledgling film industry of the province.

"We're being noticed now," he said. "We've been contacted by the secretary of state (whose department oversees the Canadian Film Development Corporation) and have had good relations with the provincial government (at the meeting, accepting provincial film development head Chuck Ross as a member). This past year we held a film festival at Red Deer which we hope to continue." As for business, "the film-makers of Edmonton and Calgary

are busier than ever, and the future looks good."

AMPIA's other function of promoting high standards of film quality also will continue, Mr. Zubko said, and files of up-to-date technical data are available to members of this somewhat isolated province.

During this next year, AMPIA is looking forward to the Canadian Film and Television Association's annual meeting being held in Banff. It is rare for such groups to venture west and Mr. Zubko hopes his organization will play a role in acquainting the primarily eastern-based film people with the work being done in Alberta. Recognition of the association as a representative body for the industry is the main problem of what appears to be a bright sidelight of the diversification of industrial development, but Mr. Zubko and his dozen or so fellow members who attended the meeting can feel a change happening. The diverse film men and women of Alberta are flexing their newly developed muscles, hoping to find a place in the economy alongside cattle and crude as something which will be known for being from this province.

AIR TRAVEL

New 'bridge' links Alaska to Vegas via Edmonton

The tinsel town of Las Vegas, crazier than Edmonton during Klondike Days 24 hours a day and 365 days a year, is beckoning anew to Edmontonians and Alaskans. At the Edmonton Plaza Hotel fortnight ago, a menagerie of travel agents, tour wholesalers and airline executives — mixed with a few city and provincial officials — were presented with the concept of an "inland air bridge" to Alaska which would bring tourists through Edmonton to Vegas. The two men who did the joint presentation were Nevada Gov. Michael O'Callaghan and Leo LeClerc, sparkplug of the City of Edmonton business development department.

Alaska, Alberta, the Canadian Arctic and Nevada are the fare being strung together by promoters from the state, province and two American airlines — Hughes AirWest and Northwest Orient. The "inland air bridge" consists of Northwest Orient's Edmonton-Anchorage route and AirWest's Edmonton-Calgary-Spokane-Las Vegas route, which the airlines hope to promote with "promotional fares" which would make flying from Alaska to Las Vegas through Edmonton comparable to the usual path through Seattle.

The approximately 200 people who heard the presentation and watched a



GOVERNOR & FRIEND
Plugging fun fairs.

fast-paced film promoting the multi-faceted attractions of Edmonton, were primarily those who would benefit from such packages. The travel agents were encouraged to promote sightseeing in Edmonton and Vegas for the travel-hungry residents of each of the cities, and be ready for the flood of highly paid pipeline workers seeking ways to spend their exceptional salaries.

Closer to home, Edmonton agents were told there would be many of the employees of the Athabasca oil sands who might find the gambling tables or exotic shows of Nevada inviting. As Mr. LeClerc summed up the new "bridge," it will come into being only with a lot of international effort and cooperation, but its business potential for Alberta is comparable to the oil sands. It remains to be seen if the one major American airline flying into Edmonton which was noticeably absent from the conference, Western Airlines, will be coming up with a counterplan to attract tourists from AirWest. Western has applied along with AirWest for non-stop routes from Edmonton-Calgary to Las Vegas-San Francisco-Los Angeles. Which airline gets the direct Vegas route will determine some of the future of the Howard Hughes empire, determining whether some Edmontonians air travel money (AirWest) goes into that corporate pot along with money paid to the hotel branch (the Sahara, for example).



LENSMAN ZUBKO
Being noticed now.

ENGINEERS

Recruiting firm hopes to bring Albertans home

This summer's unemployment rates for Alberta consistently hovered around the two per cent mark, indicating the job market was something of an employee's dream: pages of want ads from which to choose, high wages and an unlikely chance of being fired for "shopping around." If the general employment picture is cheerful, that for engineers and other professionals is almost unbelievable. One group responsible for keeping professionals employed, the Technical Service Council, held its first directors' meeting in western Canada at Calgary two weeks ago. The directors also visited Fort McMurray and Edmonton, observing at first hand the industrial boom which has prompted a nearly 50 per cent rise in job openings for professionals compared to last year.

As TSC general manager Neal Macdougall said, his company's priority view of Alberta's need for professional people is evidenced by the fact that—with six national offices—TSC has two located in this province. But there are problems in placing out-of-work or eager-to-switch professionals. "First of all, in Fort McMurray," said Mr. Macdougall, "the companies there are short of the type of people who are in short supply all across Canada—mechanical, civil and chemical engineers. Our goal is to bring Albertans back to Alberta." Those words had particular significance to Mr. Macdougall, a native Calgarian who now works out of TSC's Toronto office.

TSC's original purpose when it was founded in 1927 was to stop the Canadian "brain drain" to the south which was tapping up to one-third of some Canadian university graduating classes. Now a major orientation is to get Canadian professionals to overcome



MACDOUGALL & DRAPER
The need is evident.



PART OF STELCO'S \$26 MILLION FACILITY
Pollution control is an important step.

"mental barriers from a lack of knowledge" which bar many from making the decision to move to areas of "crisis shortages" such as the Athabasca tar sands project. What TSC is bucking in seeking to get people to move, council president Pat M. Draper outlined as:

- A long term trend away from moving,
- An emphasis on quality of life rather than simple monetary rewards for a job and
- A view that one job is the same as another.

To combat these opinions, TSC is promoting Fort McMurray employment by emphasis on the incentives for living there, salary and fringe benefit considerations which include such items as interest-free mortgages on homes from some companies. This kind of sales job is what Mr. Macdougall hopes will overcome the "reluctance of Easterners to move, period," and will supply TSC's 500 member companies and other clients with the needed personnel—a need which is estimated at 600 for Alberta alone at present.

STEELMAKING

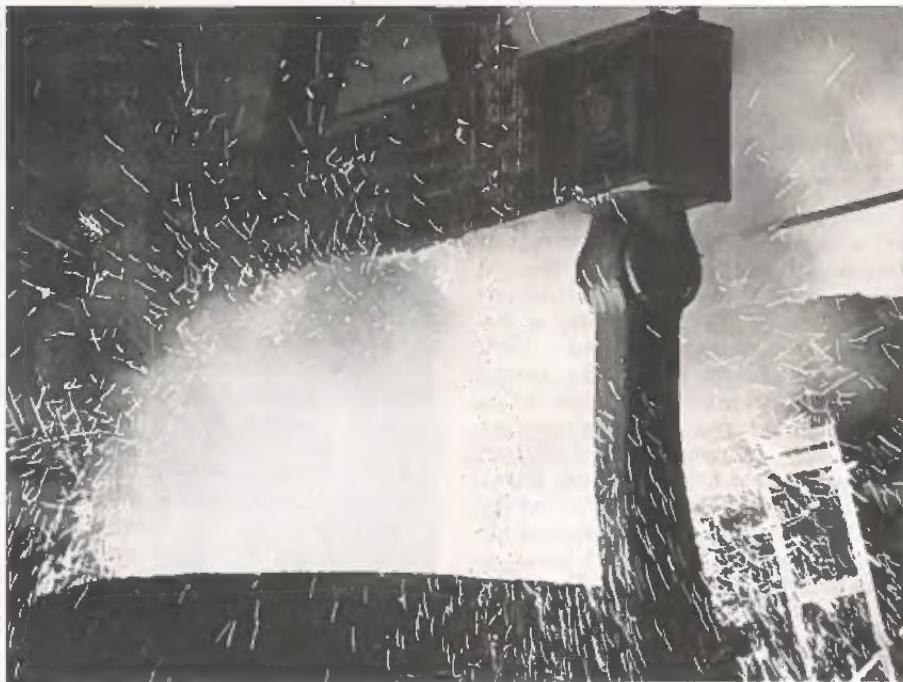
New \$26-million plant helps Stelco to remain competitive

It was an elaborate, pseudo-regal affair, signaling the ascendancy of industry to positions once held by minor princes in relation to their overlords. Last week, eight busloads of executives and various officials who represented a lion's share of the economic pilots of Edmonton business came. The elite rode ahead in chauffered jet-black limou-

sines. The king (also known as the blue-eyed sheik) descended by helicopter, trailing an entourage of cabinet ministers and other politicos. The occasion was the official opening of the Steel Company of Canada Ltd.'s new steelmaking plant in Edmonton, with on-site ceremonies followed by a tour and return to the Macdonald Hotel for an elaborate spread of food and drink.

The two showmasters for the event, billed as "part of the largest expansion in the history of Canadian steelmaking," were premier Peter Lougheed and Stelco president Peter Gordon, both heads of large businesses. The event which brought both of them together was the official opening of a major steelmaking plant (capable of turning out 400,000 tons of steel annually), marking what Mr. Gordon noted was a tripling of the Edmonton plant capacity with a total investment of \$60 million in the province.

While Mr. Gordon took time to praise the 125-foot tall building with its 28-foot high Stelco logo and explain his company's expansion was in response to world-wide demand, Premier Lougheed spoke with a slightly different slant. "We respond positively to Stelco's desire to be a part of western growth," he said, "but have our own industrial strategy. In the next decade we intend to diversify and strengthen the province's economic muscle, using transportation, steel and petrochemical as the basis for that diversification. We still will keep our small business emphasis." This statement, along with the premier's insistence that the province will remain "a catalyst, where neces-



sary," followed the tactics of this maverick government of saying and doing what it believes rather than what might be expected in a given situation.

The Alberta treasury has already invested in Stelco's competition, Interprovincial Steel and Pipe Co. Ltd., to encourage western steel development, and Mr. Lougheed reiterated his concern that the decision-making in industry continues to emanate from central Canada. The response lately, he noted, has been better, as Stelco's Strathcona plant indicates. Inside that new plant, 22 months in building, the premier gave the signal which tapped the first 75 tons of melted steel before the crowd of 400. He then was led on a tour of the shop which features two electric arc furnaces, each capable of producing 30 tons of steel an hour. The furnaces and continuous casting unit employed in the \$26 million facility represent some of the most recent technological advances in the industry.

Also explained and emphasized were innovations in pollution control on which Stelco spent \$2 million. A baghouse is expected to remove seven tons of dust per day from the steel works. As the amount of water needed for cooling various stages of the process is equal on a monthly basis to that used by a city the size of Victoria, B.C., Stelco has set up its own closed circuit water system which does not draw on city reservoirs.

Mr. Gordon said his company's investment "demonstrates that we intend to be a part of the growth of this province." The job now is for Stelco to remain competitive with Japanese steel makers and attempt to regain the share of the western Canadian market captured by those competitors.

LIFESTYLE

Return to Bible taught way to cope with frantic world

How to cope with worry, frustration, distress and the everyday problems of living is a trick a lot of people would like to learn. Last week, at the Fundamental Baptist's "Family Bible Week," about 250 persons a night were taught that there is a way to live in this frantic modern world, without losing their personal identities in the mob and their sanity in the process. Come back to the Bible was the message, and to expound that theme the Edmonton Fundamental Baptist Church brought the Rev. Gerald B. Griffiths from Toronto.

The Rev. Mr. Griffiths is presently the minister of Calvary Church in Toronto. A Welshman by birth, he trained at the South Wales Baptist College, going on to serve as minister of spurgeon's Metropolitan Tabernacle in London and then Great Britain's largest Baptist Church, Charlotte Chapel in Edinburgh. He has been a speaker at numerous missionary conferences in a variety of countries and now maintains a television ministry and a radio program which is broadcast every Sunday throughout Eastern Canada and the United States.

The message that Mr. Griffiths brought with him is not an unfamiliar one. For centuries people have been saying that the Bible can provide an answer to all problems humans may face. For five days he preached that in order to live a happy, well-adjusted life, people should use the Bible as they



THE GRIFFITHSES
A familiar message.

would the owner's manual that comes with a new car. "God made us, and the Bible is the manufacturer's manual. The Bible is a condensed book, out of necessity, and my job is to make it real to people. The stories have been capsuleized and have to be enlarged on in order to bring the characters back to a life size. People laugh and make fun of the story of Noah's Ark. They act as though it wasn't true."

To be able to make a book that is, in some parts, several thousand years old, relevant to today's life, Mr. Griffiths feels that people must first understand the Bible. "We must have a certain attitude to God. We must acknowledge Him as a great Savior, and ourselves as sinners. Then we must pray for His guidance and when that comes, write it down for His glory."

One of the problems with today's lifestyle, says Mrs. Griffiths, is that people are not giving the Bible a fair hearing. They are reading books about the Bible, rather than the Bible itself. First they must find what the message is, and that requires prayer and careful reading. "I have not come across a problem that cannot be answered through the Bible. But children today do not know this because they are being deprived of Bible education in the schools."

Mr. Griffiths' wife, who accompanied him on his trip to Edmonton spends a lot of her time trying to make the Bible real to the children. Last week, she also talked to women alone in a special women's conference in the middle of the week. In that, she described ways of making children interested in the Bible and how the parent must take over,



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since the schools have given up. She is something of an expert in this field, as she hosts her own radio show, heard mostly in the United States but also goes as far away as South Africa. "It's a story program," she explains, "one dealing with a Bible story and the other an everyday type. The show always starts with a family coming to visit Mrs. G. (me) and they ask for a story. I have been taking stories mostly from the Old Testament lately, and the whole idea is to make it as real as possible."

Mr. Griffiths breaks in, "Teachers in schools and Sunday Schools have made the Bible stories boring, when they are really full of life and relevance. But to make them interesting to children they have to be presented in a lively way. Unless children can be interested in the Bible, how can we ever hope to interest them as adults later on?"

"Most of the Bible stories are short," continues Mrs. Griffiths, "but by looking up all the references in the Bible and the museum exhibits that I can find, they can be expanded. Before I start to write one of my programs, I pray that God will help me. Then I sit and think about the story until the people become real and I can see them moving in front of me and going about their normal business. Then all I have to do is write down what I see."

PEACE

Five major religions seek common voice on world ills

The world's five major religions are trying to get together to speak as one voice on issues that, up till now, have been forbidden territory to most. More than 300 representatives of the Christians, Jews, Buddhists, Muslims and Hindus met early this month in Louvain, Belgium, at the Second World Conference of Religion for Peace. Delegates came from more than 50 countries and varied cultural backgrounds to examine what could be done to further the United Nations work toward world disarmament, human rights and economic development, issues intimately related to the search for world justice and peace. One of Canada's three representatives at the conference was Doug Roche, member of Parliament for Edmonton's Strathcona constituency. At the Conference he was also named to the WCRP board of directors.

"The WCRP was founded in Kyoto, Japan," he explained last week. "It was then an attempt to bring the five major world religions together to speak with one voice for peace. We weren't talking in the abstract, either, but trying to give definite recommendations as to what should be done. In Kyoto we began to get organized, and we are still

in the formative stages. But we did make some decisions. The major one was that we would take definite stands on the subjects of disarmament, human rights and world economic development." These are not subjects commonly talked about from pulpits, but Mr. Roche feels they ought to be. He wasn't, he asserts, speaking for his church at the WCRP, but making clear his own views on the subjects. "There isn't enough emphasis put on economic justice in the world today. We can pray that famines will end, but we don't speak out on the energy crisis. Yet, if the poorer countries can't get energy, they can't produce fertilizer and the result is a famine."



CONFeree ROCHE
Not Looking for Utopia.

Upon looking at Mr. Roche's list of past accomplishments in the religious field, it becomes easy to see why he denies that he was chosen to attend the conference because of his political connections. He was editor of the *Western Catholic Reporter* from 1965 to 1972, is a past president of the Canadian Church Press, a member of the Canadian Bible Society and a staunch, practicing Roman Catholic. An author, he has had three books published since 1968: *The Catholic Revolution, Man to Man*, and *It's A New World*. He claims he went to the conference to give his own views on how Christians can help the world situation, and one cannot doubt his qualifications. "We aren't trying to create a Utopian situation. We are trying to prevent complete world chaos."